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REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,
FOR THE
YEAR 1869.

RALEIGH:
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1869.

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REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction
• OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
1869.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Raleigh, November 1st, 1869.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of the State of North Carolina :

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, and the accompanying documents for A. D. 1869.

I remain, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

S. S. ASHLEY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT.

As required by the Act to provide for a system of Public Instruction, ratified April 12th, 1869, the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction have proceeded

in the work of organizing a system of Public Schools, with the following results, viz :

✓ In the Counties which have been divided into Townships, School Committees have been elected ; and in sixty-six Counties respectively, a County Examiner has been appointed,

The School Law, accompanied by Instructions, Forms and Plans of School Houses, has been published, and is being placed as rapidly as possible in the hands of School Officers throughout the State.

Teachers' certificates have been provided for the use of County Examiners, and a School Register is prepared and ready for distribution.

On September 9th, 1868, the Board of Education, by circular, ordered that the Commissioners of each County assume the duties of Superintendents of Common Schools, and proceed to appoint the Committees requisite to take the census of the children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, actually resident in the County also the number and condition of school houses.

This duty has been performed in all the Counties with two exceptions, viz : Edgecombe and Onslow. The whole number of school children in the State as reported, is three hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and eighty-one, (330,581.) Of this number, 223,815 are white, and 106,766 are colored.

Whole number of school houses reported are 1,906 ; of them, 178 are characterised as good, and 685 as bad.

The census report of County Commissioners is hereunto appended.

The law requires the Public School money to be apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to each County, in proportion to the number of persons in the County between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and the distribution to be made according to the census of 1868.

✓ The General Assembly having appropriated one hundred thousand dollars from the General Treasury for school pur-

poses, and having reason to believe that an equal sum will be derived from the Capitation tax, the Superintendent has apportioned among the several Counties, excepting Edgecombe and ✓ Onslow, the sum of \$165,290.50, this allows fifty cents per census child or person, (see Table.)

If, when the taxes are finally collected, a further distribution can be made, additional schools will be provided for, or the terms of those already existing can be prolonged, in either case as the public good shall require.

School authorities are receiving all necessary instructions and information.

They can proceed forthwith to establish as many schools as their funds will permit. It is suggested, however, that the funds for this year be expended on a few good, rather than on many poor or indifferent schools. It is far better, and more economical, to employ a few able, well qualified teachers at good, living wages, than many poor teachers at small wages. It is infinitely wiser, more for the public good, that a *few* children should be correctly, successfully instructed than that *many* should be erroneously and viciously taught. It is better for the system of public instruction now organizing, that there should be a few good, rather than many poor schools. To give it a successful course the system must have a good beginning.

It is to be regretted that the pecuniary condition of the State, did not allow a larger appropriation for the last year. But we hope, and quietly expect, that better times will be met with more liberal devisings.

Probably, many citizens entertain erroneous views with regard to money expended for public instruction. Money thus disbursed is not capital sunk, lost; but is an investment. Taxes for the support of schools are provisions for the most permanent, valuable and profitable of "internal improvements." ✓ An intelligent people constitute a powerful State.

An educated people bear public burdens with equanimity, cheerfulness and liberality.

It is earnestly recommended that the General Assembly so

increase the appropriation for Public Schools that the wants of every Township shall be so met that no portion of the population shall be long destitute of the privileges of education.

SCHOOL FUND.

The reports of the Board of Education, of the Auditor and of the Treasurer, show the condition and prospects of the "Permanent School Fund."

SWAMP LANDS.

The Swamp Lands are still on hand. Measures should forthwith be taken to turn them to profitable account. They are at present of no advantage to the School Fund and are useless to the State. So extensive are the depredations committed upon them, that yearly, the value of large tracts is diminishing. The report of the Board of Education is quite explicit as to the present aspect of these lands. I bespeak for its recommendations careful consideration.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The reports of the President and Trustees afford ample information concerning this Institution. Still your Excellency will pardon me for urging upon your attention the necessity of securing the co-operation of the General Assembly in our efforts for reviving and sustaining this ancient seat of learning. It is now emphatically in the charge of the State. It can rightfully and authoritatively plead Constitutional guarantees, and remind the Legislature of Constitutional obligations.

The time has arrived for the complete organization of this Institution; for the opening of a Normal Department at Chapel Hill; and for the establishment of the Department for colored students. These measures will require the appoint-

ment of additional professors and teachers. It should be made a true University. To accomplish this, an appeal must be made to the General Assembly. The avails of the land scrip donated by Congress to this State, and given by the General Assembly to the University, have, at last, for the most part, come into the possession of the Trustees; but inasmuch as the income of this investment must be appropriated to a Department of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, it will be seen that the necessity of a liberal State appropriation is not obviated; it is rather rendered more appropriate and imperative. Not supplemented by other provisions, this gift of the National Government will prove of little value to the State. This donation was made by Congress as an *encouragement* to the States to enlarge and perfect their systems of education; to do more, and not less, in the way of Public Instruction. The State, therefore, should meet the generosity of the National Government with a commendable liberality.

The suggestion that to this National grant the General Assembly should add a permanent State endowment, is well worthy consideration.

Educated by the State, and in the State, her young men, for generations, will become the glory of the State.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

✓ A system of Public Instruction necessitates the establishment of schools where teachers shall be trained at the public expense. This is the experience of all Countries and States that have given careful attention and support to public schools. Indeed, Normal schools constitute so important a part of the system that no Public School organization is complete without them. There must be some arrangement, some institution that shall prepare suitable persons of both sexes not only to be teachers, but *Public School* teachers—some instruction, that shall have in view the wants of Public Free Schools. Such an institution must be a public arrangement. The Constitu-

tion of the State, therefore, wisely prescribes that the General Assembly shall provide for a Normal department at the University.

But more is needed than a department for Normal instruction at the University. A majority of the Public School teachers will be females—certainly they ought to be. Teaching is preeminently woman's sphere and prerogative. While at the University *young men* can receive Normal instruction, some provision should be made for young women. At some central or convenient point a regularly organized Normal School for young women should be established, forthwith. An inducement should be offered to those young women who are disposed to engage in the work of Public School teaching, and are not able, at their own expense, so to do, to devote the time necessary to a course of preparation for this work. For those who are already engaged in teaching, or will soon be so engaged, there should be an inducement to devote their *vacations*, or the intervals between the sessions of the Public Schools, to Normal instruction. Inasmuch as they are employed in the service of the State, why should not the State offer such inducements? Why not provide for them as well as for young men?

✓ I therefore earnestly recommend the General Assembly to establish at some central and convenient point a Normal School, to which young women shall be admitted, instructed and trained for service as teachers in the Public Free Schools of the State; also, that until the establishment and equipment of such school, the Board of Education be authorized to expend such sums as it may deem advisable in securing the establishment of Normal classes in Educational Institutions already existing in the State.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

The Superintendent had hoped to be able to present in this report a satisfactory statistical statement concerning all the institutions of learning in this Commonwealth.

In August last the following Circular of inquiry was issued and sent to every part of the State, and it is to be regretted that so few Presidents and Principals have seen fit to respond.

It is desirable that these official reports should embody all the facts and statistics pertaining to educational efforts and institutions throughout the State; thus they become permanent, available history.

As a matter of propriety, all *chartered* institutions should hold themselves ready to respond to the State's inquiries for information.

Next year the Superintendent hopes, and expects, to present a more complete statement, and takes this opportunity to thank the gentlemen who have so promptly and fully replied to his Circular.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Raleigh, August 12th, 1869.

*To Presidents, Principals and Superintendents of Colleges,
Seminaries and Academies in North Carolina:*

In order to present a correct and satisfactory report of the educational institutions of the State, the undersigned respectfully solicits your co-operation in obtaining and forwarding to this office the following statistics for the scholastic year ending in 1869.

Very respectfully,

S. S. ASHLEY.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

1. Name and location of Institution.
2. Name and degree of President and Principal.
3. Year in which the Institution was established.
4. Number of regular Professors or Teachers. Male ,
Female , Total

5. Whole number of students in attendance during the year.
6. No. of students enrolled each term or quarter of the year.
1st term , 2d term , 3d term , 4th term
7. No. of years occupied in completing the several courses of study. Classical Course , Scientific Course ,
. . . . Course
8. No. of students pursuing the several courses of study during the year. Classical Course , Scientific Course , Course.
9. No. of students in preparatory classes, including all irregular students.
10. No. of graduates in each course in 18... Classical Course, , Scientific Course, , Course.
11. Whole number of graduates in Classical Course since the Institution was established,
12. Number of weeks in scholastic year.
13. Cost of tuition per year.
14. Estimated yearly expenses of student, including board.
15. Number of indigent students granted free tuition during the year.
16. Amount of income from tuition during the year.
17. Value of buildings and grounds.
18. Value of apparatus, not including libraries.
19. Number of volumes in libraries.
20. Date of next commencement.

The foregoing is a correct statement.

..... North Carolina,
.....18...

NOTE.—In several institutions of the State several courses of study are prescribed. The Superintendent wishes to ascertain the number pursuing each of those several courses. The name of the third course can be supplied by the person filling the blank.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Is situated at Chapel Hill, Orange County.

President, Rev. Solomon Pool.

Has five (5) Professors.

Was established in 1795.

Number of students in attendance during the year, 35.

Whole number of students enrolled: 1st term, 10; 2d term, 31.

Number of years occupied in completing the several courses of study, 4.

Number of students in preparatory classes, including all irregular students, 25.

Whole number of graduates since the institution was established, 1,734.

Number of weeks in scholastic year, 40.

Cost of tuition per year, \$40.

Estimated yearly expenses of students, including board, \$200 to \$225.

Value of building and grounds, \$150,000.

Value of apparatus, not including libraries, \$14,000.

Number of volumes in libraries, 22,000.

Next commencement in June, 1870.

For further particulars concerning the University, see report of Trustees for 1869, hereto annexed.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

Is situated in Mecklenburg County.

President, G. Wilson McPhail, D. D., LL.D.

Was established in 1830.

Has five regular Professors. The report made in August, stated that two more were to be elected in October.

Whole No. of students in attendance during the year, 122.

There are two courses of study, viz :

(1.) Classical, occupying four years, with ninety-nine students.

(2.) Scientific, occupying three years, with sixteen students.

(3.) Preparatory, with seven students.

Number of students in Preparatory classes, including all irregular students is, 23.

In 1869, the number of graduates in each course was,
Classical 12.

Scientific 00.

Whole number of Alumni, (estimated,) 300.

Number of weeks in scholastic year, 40.

Cost of tuition per year, \$45.

Annual expenses of students, including board, \$225 to \$230.

Value of building and grounds, (estimated,) \$175,000.

Next commencement will be held on the last Tuesday in June, 1870.

TRINITY COLLEGE,

Situated in Randolph County.

President, Rev. B. Craven, D. D.

Has six Professors.

Was established in 1850.

Number of students in attendance during the year, 142.

Whole number of students enrolled: 1st term, 110; 2d term, 130.

There are three courses of study, viz:

(1.) Classical, occupying 4 years, with 93 students.

(2.) Scientific, occupying 4 years, with 49 students.

(3.) Theological, occupying 4 years, with 4 students.

The Preparatory classes, including all irregular students, number 58 students.

Alumni, of the classical course, number 100.

The scholastic year occupies 42 weeks.

The cost of tuition is \$190 to \$225.

Number of indigent students receiving free tuition, 18.

Amount of income from tuition during the year, \$5,871.

Value of buildings and grounds, \$20,000.

Value of apparatus, not including libraries, \$1,000.

Number of volumes in libraries, 6,100.

Date of next commencement, June 9, 1870.

During the year there was no case of sickness in the College.

No student was expelled. Of the 142, ninety-five were members of some church. The denominations represented were Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers and Lutherans.

At last Commencement the curriculum was changed to the University plan. There are now eleven schools of Instruction. Students may make their own selection. The degrees are:

1. Graduate of School.

2. Bachelor of Science: this requires Mathematics, Natural Science, Engraving and Architecture, and Analytical Chemistry.

3. Bachelor of Arts: this requires Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English Literature, Natural Sciences, Metaphysics, Rhetoric and Logic and French, as one Ancient Language may be omitted, and German and a higher course in English literature and Natural Science taken in its place.

4. Master of Arts: this requires Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English Literature, Natural Science, Metaphysics, Rhetoric and Logic, German, French, and Engineering and Architecture, or Analytical Chemistry.

Very respectfully,

B. CRAVEN.

OLIN COLLEGE,

Is situated in Iredell County.

President James Southgate.

Has two Professors or Teachers, one male and one female.

Was established about 1853.

Had students in attendance during the year, 48.

Students enrolled each term, viz: 1st term, 12; 2nd term, 18; 3rd term, 30.

Students pursuing classical course, 8.

Students in preparatory classes, including all irregular students, 22.

Scholastic year comprises 20 weeks.

Cost of tuition per year, \$10 to \$25.

Yearly expense per student, including board, \$80 to \$90.

Indigent students granted free tuition, 2.

Amount of income from tuition during the year, \$500.

Value of buildings and grounds, \$10,000.

Value of apparatus not including libraries, \$100.

No. of volumes in Libraries about 500.

Date of next Commencement, 2d Monday in June, 1870.

President Southgate remarks that this College is now operating merely as a high school.

N. C. COLLEGE,

Is situated at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus County.

President S. A. Bickle, A. M.

Has three Professors.

Students in attendance during the year, 65.

No. of students enrolled, 1st term, 22; 2d term, 59.

Courses of study, viz:

(1.) Preparatory, occupying 2 to 3 years.

(2.) College course, occupying 4 years.

Number of students in Preparatory classes, including all irregular students, 63.

Scholastic year comprises 40 weeks.

Cost of tuition per year, \$20, \$30 and \$40.

Value of buildings and grounds, \$18,000.

Value of apparatus, not including libraries, \$1,000.

Number of volumes in libraries, 800.

Date of next Commencement, May 26th, 1870.

CONCORD FEMALE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE,

Is located at Statesville, Iredell County.
 President, Rev. E. F. Rockwell, A. M.
 Established (corner stone laid) 1854.
 Number of male teachers 2, of female, 2.
 Students in attendance during the year, about 50.
 Scholastic year comprises 40 weeks.
 Cost of tuition per year \$20 to \$50.
 Yearly expense of student including board \$200 to \$250.
 Income from tuition during the year, \$1,800.
 Value of buildings and grounds, \$25,000.
 Number of volumes in Library, about 500.
 Date of next Commencement, June 16th, 1879.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

Is situated in Lenoir, Caldwell County.
 President, Rev. Samuel Lander, A. M.
 Eight Professors, three male, five female.
 Established in 1856.
 Number of students in attendance, 99.
 Number of students enrolled, viz: 1st term, 66; 2nd term, 71; 3rd term 72.
 Courses of study, viz:
 (1.) Classical course, occupying 3 years, 17 students.
 (2.) Scientific course, occupying 4 years, 44 students.
 (3.) Mathematical course, occupying 4 years, 42 students.
 (4.) Belles Lettres course, occupying 4 years, 39 students.
 Number of students in Preparatory classes including all regular students, 30.
 Scholastic year comprises 40 weeks.
 Cost of tuition per year \$20 to \$60.
 Yearly expenses of student, including board, \$140 to \$180.
 Number of indigent students granted free tuition, 13.

Value of buildings and grounds, \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Value of apparatus, not including Libraries, \$1,000.

Number of volumes in Libraries 300.

Date of next Commencement, December 9 and 10, 1869.

SCHOOLS, STATISTICS, FACTS, &C.

The following statistics of school operations in the State have been gathered from various sources, and are supposed to be tolerably correct.

✓ EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS have been organized in Chatham and Randolph Counties, and are in successful operation.

The friends of Free Public Schools in all the Counties of the State are earnestly requested to organize similar Associations. Thus shall public sentiment be enlisted in this great work.

I. THE CHATHAM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

At the quarterly meeting on October first, the following interesting facts and statistics were reported, viz:

✓ Arrangements initiated for holding a Teacher's Institute at Pittsboro', on December 20th.

Committee on statistics report seven High Schools or Academies, taught by *fifteen* teachers, and attended by *three hundred and nine pupils*.

There are used in the schools 266 pieces of apparatus, valued at \$1,440.50. In Geological Cabinets are 900 specimens valued at \$400. The value of maps and charts, (271 in number,) is \$636. "1,300 specimens in gardens, valued at \$1,050.00." Three school printing presses, valued at \$1,580.00. 1,335 volumes in libraries, valued at \$1,580.00. Total value of appliances as above, \$5,296.00.

The schools reporting were, Mt. Vernon High School Messrs. Emerson and Andrews, Principals; Locust Hill Seminary for girls, Rev. Robt. Sutton, Principal; Pittsboro' Scien

tific Academy, S. Finley Tomlinson, Principal; Ruffin Badger Institute, Rev. Brantley York, Principal; Haw River Academy, T. B. Lassiter, Principal; Yates' Academy, W. H. Merritt Principal.

II. THE BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS has established and maintained in this State during the past year, for white children, 44 schools, with 65 teachers and 3,123 pupils. The schools have averaged six and a half months' time. During the last four years about 32 new school houses have been built by these parties. A Normal Institute is held annually. These schools are situated in the following named Counties:

Guilford, Yadkin, Iredell, Randolph, Alamance, Orange, Wayne, Northampton and Perquimans, and are under the efficient superintendence of Allen Jay, Bush Hill.

III. THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL SOCIETY OF BOSTON, aided by the Peabody Fund and subscriptions from the citizens, under the direction and immediate supervision of Miss Amey M. Bradley, have maintained two FREE schools in the city of Wilmington, numbering 300 pupils. These schools have been a marked success.

IV. THE NEWBERN ACADEMY, under the charge of Judge Wm. J. Clarke and two assistants, is in successful operation *as a free school* for all white children between the ages of 6 and 21 years. This institution is aided by the Peabody fund. There are in attendance about 70 pupils. Thus the citizens of Newbern, without charge, have the benefit of a first class school.

V. There is also a free school for white children at Beaufort, Carteret County, taught by Miss Emma V. Adams. This school is small but well conducted.

VI. In Raleigh five Parish free schools are open, and attended by a large number of pupils.

VII. SEVERAL "PUBLIC SCHOOLS" are in full and successful operation in Pasquotank County. In Warrenton there is one free Public School, numbering *one hundred and fifty pupils*.

These facts show that the work of Education has begun in good earnest in North Carolina. If rightly directed, these little streams, swelling into rivers and seas, will soon sweep the entire Commonwealth.

VIII. REPORT OF REV. J. W. HOOD.

This is an interesting and valuable document. It is presented in full, because therein is afforded a more satisfactory view of the Educational work among the colored population of this State than can be elsewhere found :

RALEIGH, April 22d, 1869.

TO THE HON. S. S. ASHLEY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, and
Secretary of the Board of Education :

The following report is most respectfully submitted :

In accordance with instructions received from his Excellency W. W. Holden, Governor and President of the Board of Education, I have endeavored to obtain such information as would enable me to report the number and condition of schools in this State, for the instruction of colored youth. ✓

This report has been delayed in consequence of my failing to obtain passes over the different Rail Roads.

Six weeks had elapsed, after I received my commission, before I obtained a pass over a single road, and up to this time I have not received a pass over several of the most important lines. I need not remind the members of the Board that it was understood that I would be provided with passes over the different Rail Road lines, and that I should not incur expense when it could be avoided. I did hope to be able to visit every school in the State, but as a small portion of them are located at points remote from any rail or stage lines, and it being impossible in some cases, and impracticable in others, to obtain private conveyance, I have not been able (so far) to visit them.

For convenience sake, and that a proper estimate may be placed upon the efforts of all parties concerned in the Educational movement, I have divided the schools into five classes.

I. Those which have been established by, or are under the supervision of, the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, and the AMERICAN UNION FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION.

These come first in order because of seniority, and of the magnitude of the work they have accomplished, and are still accomplishing. The latter applies most especially to the American Missionary Association. The work of this society has not been confined to supplying Teachers merely, but they have in some places erected school buildings, and in other places have aided the Freedmen in building. To encourage the Freedmen to build they have expended two dollars to their (the Freedmen) one. Besides establishing day, night, and Sabbath Schools, they have at Wilmington a very interesting Industrial School; also an Orphan Asylum.

The American Missionary Association and the Union Commission differ somewhat in mode of operations; but as they have from the beginning, and still do in many instances, operate together, I have placed them in the same class.

These societies began the work together, but differ on the subject of selecting Teachers. The American Missionary Association insists that the teachers shall be members of some evangelical religious denomination. The Union Commission deemed this immaterial. There are still schools notwithstanding, the teachers of which are employed by both of these societies.

These societies commenced operations soon after the Union Army had established itself in this State.

(1.) I shall commence with the JOHNSON SCHOOL in Raleigh. This is the largest, and one of the best schools in the city. The building was erected by the Bureau on the African Methodist Episcopal lot. It is capable of accommodating over three hundred pupils. The school has four departments, Primary,

Intermediate, Advanced and Normal, with two hundred and ninety-two pupils and taught by five teachers.

(2.) THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL in Raleigh is entirely under the supervision of the American Missionary Association.

The buildings erected by the society for this school have been leased "temporarily" for the accommodation of the colored division of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, but the Bureau has erected another building into which the school has been removed. The order of this school reflects great credit upon the teacher. It is in every respect a good school. It numbers seventy-five pupils; the building now occupied will accommodate nearly two hundred pupils.

(3.) THE SMITHFIELD SCHOOL is also entirely under the same supervision. By the untiring efforts of Miss Hayes, the present Preceptress, a half acre of land has been secured on which the Bureau has erected a fine building, this school has therefore a permanent location. The highest number for this term was one hundred and twenty, day and night scholars.

(4.) THE HOWARD SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE, may also be set down to the credit of this society. Inspector General Avery pronounced it the best school in the State. Messrs. Fish and Langston confirmed this opinion. The site was purchased by the Freedmen about eighteen months since. It cost about \$140.00. The Bureau has erected thereon a building at a cost of \$3,800.00 and furnished at a cost of \$400.00. The people themselves have made improvements at an expense of \$200.00. The building will accommodate more than three hundred pupils. Two hundred is the highest number for this session. At one time it numbered over three hundred.

(5.) THE SCHOOL AT WHITESVILLE numbers forty-five pupils.

(6.) THE SCHOOLS IN WILMINGTON were established by the A. M. Association immediately upon the occupation of the place by the Union army and have been continued ever since. There are, in the different schools in Wilmington and vicinity, over seven hundred and fifty pupils. The Williston school is the largest in the State, having in its various departments,

(including the regular session, the afternoon and night sessions) over four hundred and fifty pupils. It has five departments, viz: Primary, Intermediate, Advanced, Normal and Industrial. The latter numbers over thirty pupils.

The school building is large, commodious and well ventilated. The society has also a comfortable teacher's home with a chapel attached.

(7.) The school known as the Colored Educational Institute of Wilmington, is supplied with teachers by the same society. The site was given to the colored people by the City authorities, and the building was erected and furnished by the Bureau. The building is one of the best in the State and will accommodate about two hundred pupils. The furniture of this house is miserably poor and inconvenient. This school numbers one hundred and fifty, and is in good condition. ✓

(8.) THE ORPHAN ASYLUM is situated on Middle Sound, and has at present twenty-seven inmates. It has had a much larger number, but when the children become old enough, and good homes can be procured for them, they are sent away. Thus with a small outlay of money a large number of homeless children have been cared for. Mr. S. H. Beals has the Superintendence of all these schools. He seems to be deeply interested in the work.

(9.) *All the Schools in Carteret County*, are under the A. M. Association. The most important of these is the school at Beaufort. This school, (including the regular session, the afternoon and the night school,) numbers four hundred and twenty-five pupils. There are five teachers, a superintendent and matron. The school is well graded and classed. Besides teaching the regular session, each teacher has a class of adults in the afternoon and at night.

The building is large and commodious, including a teacher's home. The site is owned by the colored people, and the building was erected by them, assisted by the Association. The property is held by a board of colored trustees. I consider Beaufort one of our most highly favored towns. Having a

permanent school building, not controlled in the interest of any particular denomination.

10. *The School at Morehead City* is tolerably good, also the one at Hull Swamp. The teachers are earnest, good men, but have not had that training which is necessary to fully qualify one to teach.

11. The colored people have a good school house at North River, and also one on Clumfoot Creek, which the Association assisted them in building. There are no schools in either of these houses at present, because of the want of means to support a teacher.

12. *There are three schools at New River*, and one in the Trent settlement under the Union Commission. The one in the Trent settlement has three departments, Primary, Intermediate and Advanced. There are three hundred pupils, and three teachers. The building belongs to the Bureau, but the ground is private property.

13. *Those in Newbern* are graded, each forming a department. The Metcalf street school is the Primary department. It numbers one hundred and two. The building only belongs to the Bureau. The Intermediate department occupies a building erected by the Bureau on a lot belonging to the Bethel Methodist Church. This is a very good building, but having been built for a Church, it is not suitable for a large school. Having no recitation rooms, the children must recite in an under tone.

The Advanced department occupies the Congregational Church, which is rented by the Bureau. This school numbers one hundred and ten pupils. Miss Chloe Merrick is the preceptress. The order in this school is perfect, and yet Miss Merrick informs me that she has never used the rod in her school. If her scholars misbehave, and severe punishment seems necessary, she sends them to their parents, and will not take them back until their parents correct them, accompany them to the school and she is assured that they will obey.

This school has the largest number of Advanced pupils of any in the State. Several bcys are studying Latin.

14. The school at ELIZABETH CITY, supported by the Union Commission, concludes the list in the first class.

I am happy to be able to report that the schools under these societies are all good. Many of the teachers are graduates of our best Northern institutions. Men and women who are willing to make any sacrifice for the purpose of elevating a long oppressed and degraded people.

In nearly all the schools they have established temperance societies. The amount of good thus effected can scarcely be imagined. The members pledge themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, tobacco in every form, and all vulgar or profane language. Very many children who had indulged in the use of tobacco and snuff, have given them up entirely. In some of these schools I did not find half a dozen that used either.

II. THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL.

While these are placed second in order in this report, they are second to none in character. In educating the Freedmen, the Friends are doing a work of praiseworthy benevolence. Without expectation of fee or reward; without attempting to teach the peculiar tenets of their faith; without any apparent desire to advance the interest of their own denomination, they are laboring to dispel the mist of ignorance which has so long hung over the colored people of the South. The Bible is introduced into all of their schools, but is read without comment.

The teachers are selected without regard to sex, sect, section, nativity or complexion.

They are particular, however, respecting the moral character of the teachers. They require of the teachers as much care for the moral as for the intellectual improvement of their pupils. The temperance societies before mentioned are introduced into all of these schools, and a very large proportion of the pupils

have become members. If these organizations can be continued in our schools, they will be the means of saving enough to pay for the public school system.

They have now in this State (25) twenty-five schools. (The number, both of the teachers and schools of this society, has been increased since the above was written, to (37) thirty-seven teachers, and (2,475) two thousand four hundred and seventy-five pupils.)

Number of males 1,243 ; average attendance 122.

Number of females 1,239 ; number always present 858.

Number in alphabet, 75.

Number of those who are writing, 1,217.

Number in arithmetic, 794.

Number in geography, 564.

Number in grammar, 116.

(1.) SCHOOL AT GOLDSBORO: This school numbers two hundred and eighty pupils.

Miss Blanche Harris, the preceptress, is a graduate of Oberlin. She has been teaching in the South for five or six years and is considered one of our best teachers. The school is graded, having Primary, Intermediate and Advanced Departments.

The buildings, three in number, are owned by the Friends.

(2.) The school at MEBANESVILLE, occupies the Presbyterian Church. This school is doing remarkably well; the splendid discipline, and rapid progress of the pupils evince untiring efforts on the part of the teachers.

(3.) The school at HILLSBORO' has been poorly managed, but it is hoped the recent change of teachers will be the means of improving its condition.

(4.) The school at GREENSBORO is in good condition.

(5.) The school at SALISBURY is one of the best that the Friends have in this State.

(6.) The school at CHARLOTTE is one of the largest.

(7.) The school at LINCOLNTON is also large. They have 13 schools in the Counties of Rowan Davie and Iredell. Three in

Davidson and three in Guilford. I would recommend that the Board encourage this Society to continue its operations. They have decided to continue another year.

III. THE EPISCOPALIAN PARISH SCHOOLS.

There are seven of these besides the High School in Raleigh. There are two in Newbern, one in Raleigh, one in Wilmington and one in Fayetteville. With one exception they are good schools of the kind. If members of particular denominations choose to support denominational schools, and to have their children's time largely occupied in studying the doctrines and forms of the Church, it is their own matter.

The discipline in these schools is commendable, generally. "The Mission school at Fayetteville is an exception, order is not one of the ingredients of which this school is composed." The teachers are also generally most excellent ladies whose hearts are evidently in the work.

The Bureau appropriated (\$5,000) five thousand dollars for the erection of a building at Raleigh for a Normal School. This building has been erected and is now occupied. It is a very fine building, furnished in the best style. There are no normal classes in the other schools; such of their pupils as are sufficiently advanced are sent to this school.

IV. THE PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Church is making great efforts to establish a system of Parochial Schools, and I believe is meeting with satisfactory success. To this end, they have taken the initiatory steps to establish a College at Charlotte, in which they propose to have a Normal School Department. By securing the best material that can be obtained, it is hoped that this department will furnish teachers for the Parochial Schools. If this plan succeeds, the schools thus provided will, in time, prepare material for the Normal School. The College will send out

Preachers and Teachers for schools of a higher grade. The Government through the Bureau has appropriated (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars for the erection of buildings for this institution. One fine building has been erected, and others are under contract. I learn that it is proposed to give tuition free to any whom it is desirable to train for teachers in the common schools; provided, the Board of Education will make an appropriation for their board and room rent. The class of students now at this institution is not generally the most promising, but I suppose were the best that could be had at this time. They have now some very good schools which will give them better material. Their largest and best school is at Charlotte.

They have five other schools in Mecklenburg County. Three in Cabarrus, three in Rowan, one in Iredell, one in Davie, one in Davidson, one in Guilford and one in the City of Wilmington.

V. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

These are scattered over all parts of the State, except beyond the Blue Ridge, where I have not yet found a single day school. There are Sabbath Schools at several points, and the people seem anxious to have day schools, but complain that they can neither obtain books or teachers. These schools are of various grades and character. Some of them are very good; others are but little better than none. Some of them receive assistance from the Bureau; others do not; some receive more than their merit warrants; others not so much.

Mr. Tupper's school in Raleigh is one of the largest and best of this class of schools. It numbers, including day and night scholars, two hundred and fifty pupils. It is called the Stevens school. Mr. Tupper has a large building, and hopes to establish a high school, and perhaps a college.

The Miles School in Raleigh, which is kept in Rev. Mr. Warwick's Church, and which has formerly been a private school,

is now under the Union Commission ; also the Clinton school at Concord, the school at Oxford, the one at Bethel Hill and the one at Louisburg. The school at Murfreesboro' is an excellent one. There are two good schools in Edenton, one in Hertford, one in Washington, one in Greenville, one in Tarboro' and one in Kinston. There are only a few Counties this side of the Blue Ridge which have no schools. A very large number of these schools is taught in buildings which are but a small improvement on being out of doors. To name the places where the freedmen have put up these rude shanties, would be to speak of the largest portion of the private schools. The freedmen seem anxious to have schools for their children, and are putting up such buildings as they feel able to erect. Where they can do no better they pile up rough logs and cover them with rived boards. It is astonishing to see how contented the children are in these uncomfortable houses. Poor as these buildings are, they are often subjected to the enmity of the whites and are burned down.

SUMMARY.

The whole number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils :

	SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS	PUPILS.
Under A. M. A. and Fr'dman's Union,	19	68	2,840
Under Friends' Society,	29	40	2,425
Under Episcopalian Commission,	6	11	600
Presbyterian Schools,	16	21	1,100
Private Schools,	82	84	4,861
Total,	152	224	11,826

These figures give the highest number in school during the present term. The highest number was reached in January. The number in school at this time does not exceed (10,000) thousand.

Most respectfully submitted,

J. W. HOOD, *Agent.*

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

REV. S. S. ASHLEY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

The following supplement to my report of April last is most respectfully submitted :

I have nothing to add for the period embraced in that report. The schools supported by the societies were all closed about the first of July. A few of their teachers, however, who did not desire to go North, continued their schools, being supported by private subscription and a small amount from the Bureau. Those denominated private schools were continued, and the number of them more than doubled.

The number in all, for the month of September, reached the unparalleled number of 257 schools and 15,647 pupils. This large increase of private and Bureau schools is the fruit of the normal classes so generally established in the schools in the larger Towns during last winter. The best native teachers that we have are generally from this source. As many as 15 have been sent out from one school. And if sufficient encouragement can be given to normal schools during the coming winter, there will be a very much larger increase of this class of teachers. I feel incapable of urging, in sufficiently strong terms the importance of having under the Board of Education one or more normal schools. It would be advisable, if possible, to open at once the colored department of the University as a normal school. As a site has not yet been obtained for this purpose, and as there appears to be an objection amounting to a prohibition of the use of the unoccupied buildings at Chapel Hill by colored pupils, perhaps the best that can be done for the present is to establish normal schools at several different places in the State, selecting those places that have the largest number of good material.

The increase of schools for September over August was 39 ; of pupils 3,494. The Bureau is expending over \$1,700

monthly for the support of schools, beside large amounts for building and repairs.

The teachers employed by the societies are beginning to return. If the school authorities should agree to employ such for four months, the number will be increased, the societies will be able to occupy a wider field, and the State will secure the advantage of a larger number of good teachers than it could otherwise do. The wages that the State will be able to pay will be so small, and the term so short, that teachers for this alone would not be warranted in coming a very great distance, and we shall not obtain a sufficient supply at home. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the societies be encouraged to send all the teachers they can.

Since the fourth of July I have been engaged in holding educational meetings, which have been generally well attended. I am now satisfied that we shall only be able to get our school system established by going among the people and personally superintending the work. This will be laborious and expensive, but it is the only way that anything can be accomplished.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HOOD, *Agent*.

RALEIGH, Nov. 2d. 1869,

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing statements and recommendations are submitted to your Excellency in full confidence, not only that they will be candidly considered, but that they will meet with your hearty approval, and that the General Assembly will give favorable and liberal response.

It is proper for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to state that during the year he has been busily engaged in arranging the machinery required by the school act of April 1st; and in pursuance of his public duties and for delivering addresses and advising with County and Township authorities, he has visited the following Counties, viz :

Alamance, Guilford, (Greensboro and Bush Hill) Chatham, Caswell, Carteret, Craven, Cabarrus, Orange, Randolph, New Hanover and Wayne.

Annexed are : The Report of the Board of Education ; Report of the Trustees of the University ; Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind ; Table No. 1, County Census for 1868 ; Table No. 2, Capitation assessment for 1869, as reported by the County Commissioners ; Table No. 3, Names of County Examiners and their Post Office address.

S. S. ASHLEY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

— — —

The Board of Education submits the following report :

I. THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The principal on hand November 1st, 1869, was in gross, \$2,065,342.43 ; of this sum \$1,047,100 is worthless Bank stock, and \$50,000 is unavailable, being Roanoke Navigation stock. The net Public School Fund is not less than \$968,242.43. The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer will furnish the details.

II. SALES OF PROPERTY.

With the consent and approval of the General Assembly, the Board has sold property as follows :

In December last to Mr. H. S. Short the tract of land situated in Columbus County, and known as the White Marsh Swamp, for two thousand dollars in cash.

On the thirty-first day of March, to W. T. Walters, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., 4,000 shares of stock in the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, for one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, (\$148,000,) and 2,000 shares in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road for ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000) cash. These stocks belonged to the Educational Fund, and the proceeds have been properly and securely invested in new State bonds.

The sale of these stocks will realize to the Board a permanent paying capital of not less than \$450,000. The original investment was \$600,000. The loss, therefore, will not exceed \$150,000.

It is certainly cause for congratulation and encouragement

that so large a sum has been rescued from a condition of utter unavailability, and made to contribute yearly to the support of Public Schools.

On the first day of May last, Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, purchased of the Board all its stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, viz : 650 shares for three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, (\$3,250) cash, which sum is added to the "permanent" fund.

III. STOCKS.

This Board holds certificates of stock in the following corporations, viz :

Bank of North Carolina,	\$ 502,700
Bank of Cape Fear,	544,400
Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000

\$ 1,097,100

The Board having been notified that the Bank of North Carolina had applied for the benefits of the Bankrupt act, an effort was made to protect the interests of the school fund from loss.

By the advice of able legal counsel, proceedings were instituted against the assignee in bankruptcy, of the Bank of North Carolina, to establish the right of the Board of Education to prove their stock in said Bank as a debt against its assets in Bankruptcy.

The matter was argued before Chief Justice Chase at the late June term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, and the decision of the Chief Justice was against the Board. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but in view of the uncertainty of gaining the case, and of the great expense attending its prosecution, the appeal was withdrawn. The Bank stock aforesaid, owned by this Board, may therefore be considered worthless.

The Roanoke Navigation stock should be valuable ; accordingly the Board hopes to turn it to account.

IV. SWAMP LANDS.

These lands still remain useless property. White Oak Swamp, situated in Jones, and Onslow Counties, containing 85,552 acres, has been thoroughly surveyed. An excellent and accurate map has been constructed, from which the bounds and character of this tract can be ascertained with certainty ; it evidently contains much valuable land ; its location is favorable for profitable occupation. If the General Assembly should be pleased to authorize its sale, purchasers at a good price can probably be found.

On the twenty-fifth day of January last, D. P. Bible, Esq., proposed to purchase all the swamp lands belonging to the Board, which are situated in the Counties of Hyde and Tyrrell, and Washington, for the sum of thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, to be paid in six months with interest, from the date of purchase, which proposition was accepted. Owing to the restriction laid upon the Board by the act of March 17th, this bargain has not been consummated. It is understood that Mr. Bible is prepared and ready to fulfill his part of the trade, but as the act of March seems to imply an unwillingness on the part of the General Assembly to sell these lands, and appears to have been passed in consequence of this transaction with Mr. Bible, the Board is reluctant to close the trade. The opinions of several persons who are acquainted with the condition and value of the lands were sought, and their prompt and decided advice was, to accept Mr. Bible's proposition.

If the General Assembly shall see fit to untie the hands of the Board, perhaps more favorable propositions can now be obtained. But, as at present restricted, the Board does not consider itself at liberty to offer inducements, or to make propositions to purchasers. The Legislature is not always in session, and so much time is liable to elapse between an offer to pur-

chase and final action thereon, that parties are discouraged from initiating negotiations. If the Board makes propositions of sale, it is by no means certain that the action will be approved and legalized.

It must be obvious that the Board is greatly embarrassed. Inquiries are answered with great difficulty, and to take advantage of favorable opportunities for turning these now waste and useless lands to profit, is almost impossible.

If practicable, they should speedily be made useful to the school fund and the people of the State.

V. SCHOOLS GRADED.

In obedience to section third of the school law, the Board has

Ordered, That whenever it is practicable the schools of the State be graded as follows, viz: 1st, High; 2d, Grammar; 3d, Primary.

Also, that the studies of the respective grades be as follows, viz:

PRIMARY OR 3D GRADE.—Charts, Primer, 1st Reader, 2d Reader, Primary Arithmetic, Primary Geography, Writing on Slate, Singing.

GRAMMAR OR 2D GRADE.—3d Reader, 4th Reader, Speller and Definer, Spelling by Writing, Writing in Books, Intellectual Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Advanced Geography, English Grammar, History, Physiology, Map Drawing, English Composition, Elocution, Singing.

HIGH OR 1ST GRADE.—4th Reader, 5th Reader, Spelling by Writing, Advanced Arithmetic, English Grammar, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Botany, Composition, Elocution, Map Drawing, Book-keeping, Singing.

It will be seen that the Board has added to the list of studies as prescribed by the General Assembly, History of the United States, Physiology, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, As-

tronomy, Chemistry, Book Keeping, Elocution and Singing. This action is authorized by section 40 of the school law. To fill out properly three grades of schools rendered this addition necessary.

VI. TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

A form of certificates for teachers, adapted to two grades, has been adopted. The second grade certificate requires examination in the studies prescribed for Grammar and High Schools.

VII. TEXT BOOKS.

A series of text books has also been adopted by the Board, and provision has been made with the publishers for furnishing them at a reduced price to all public schools. These books are published by four of the most distinguished school book houses in the country, viz: Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., Harper & Brother, Scribner & Co., of New York; and Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. They were adopted for the following reasons:

1. Because they are approved books—approved by very many distinguished teachers in this and other States.

2d. They were more extensively in use in the *Common* Schools of the State, *i. e.* in these schools that would at once be most likely to become Public Schools, than any other books; also many of them were in use in the private schools of the State of the higher grade.

3rd. By adopting them, a very general uniformity could be at once secured.

4th. Inasmuch as they are already in the hands of scores of teachers and many thousands of pupils, expense and inconvenience will be saved.

In all parts of the State this action of the Board receives the approbation of teachers, pupils and people.

VIII. AGENT OF THE BOARD.

Deeming it of great importance that the school interests of the colored population of the State should be thoroughly investigated, that numerous and widely scattered schools existing among them should be inspected, and such instruction given the people as was needed to prepare them for the introduction of the Public School system, and as it was evident that this work could not be accomplished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, without assistance, the Board secured the services of the Rev. J. W. Hood, to act as Agent of the Board and Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. With great skill, fidelity, and industry, Mr. Hood has pursued the work of exploration and investigation. He has visited nearly every part of the State and has rendered important aid in securing and in establishing schools.

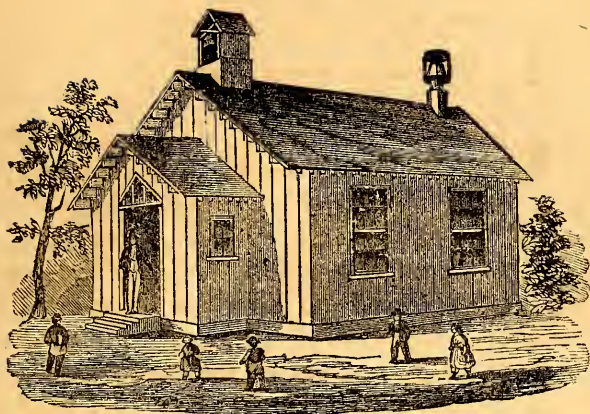
His addresses have been judicious and instructive, and his labors will result in much profit to the State.

Mr. Hood's report is embodied in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Special attention is asked for it, as it presents a more intelligent and complete view of the work of education among the colored population of this State than has yet been given.

IX. SCHOOL HOUSES.

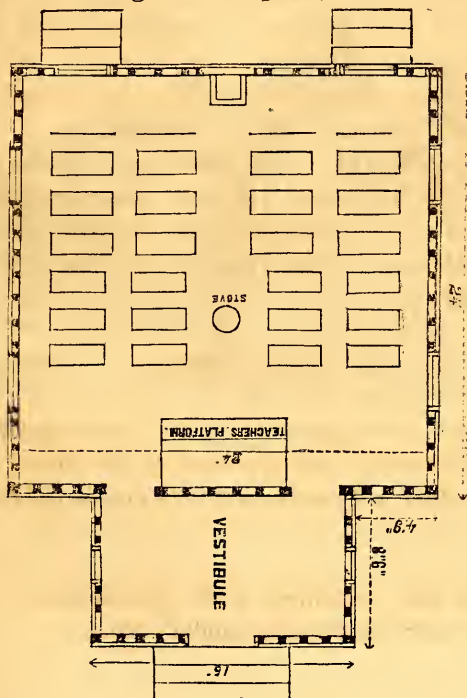
From Plans and drawings issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and approved by the Board of Education, as authorized by section 32, (8th proviso) of the School Law.

These plans and drawings, with specifications, can be obtained from the State Superintendent's office.



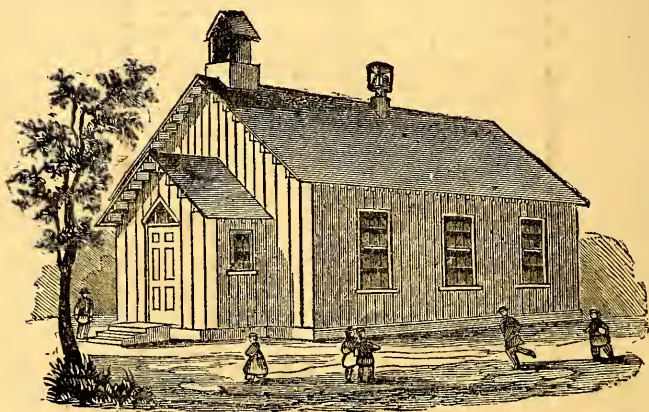
School House No. 1.

House No. 1 is a frame house, 24x24 feet from outside to outside, and 12 feet high to the square, with an arched ceiling.



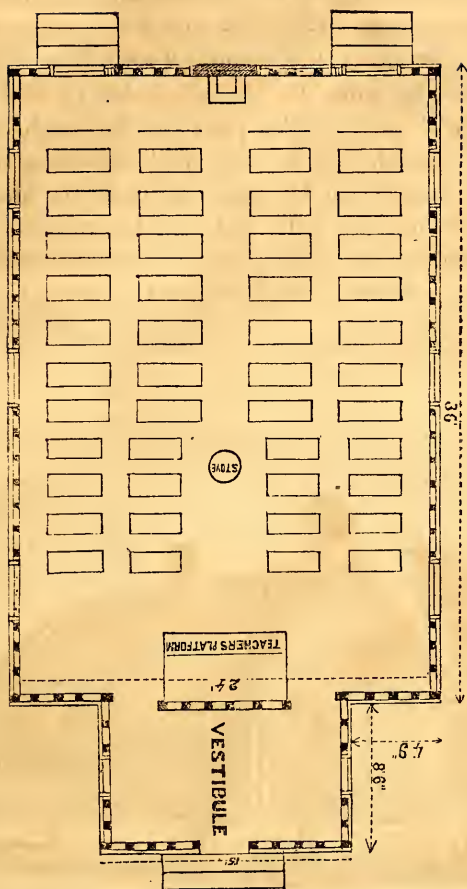
Plan of House No. 1.

It has a vestibule $15 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ feet from outside to outside. The windows are hung on sash cords and axle pulleys, for convenience in ventilating the room. There is a floor register placed under the stove for the admission of fresh air. The main room will take in the platform for teacher's desk and four rows of double desks, which will accommodate fifty pupils. A bookcase can be fixed between the doors at the lower end of the room, with lock and key, for safe keeping of books, stationery, &c. The vestibule is supplied with shelves and hat-pins or hooks, waterbench and washstand.



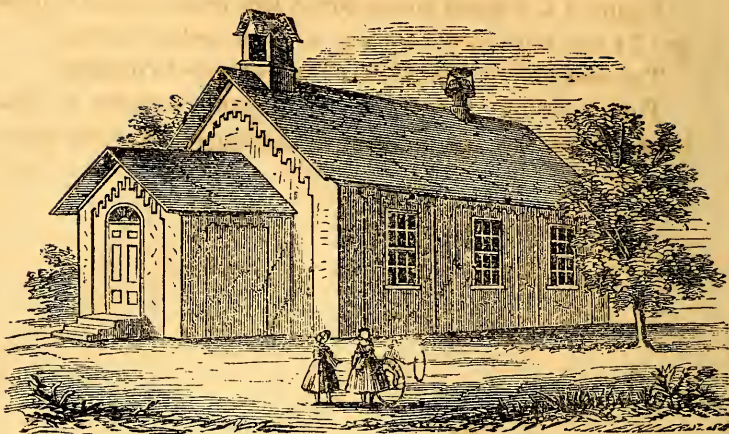
School House No. 2.

House No. 2 is a frame house, 24×36 feet from outside to outside, 14 feet high to the square, with an arched ceiling.



Plan of House No. 2.

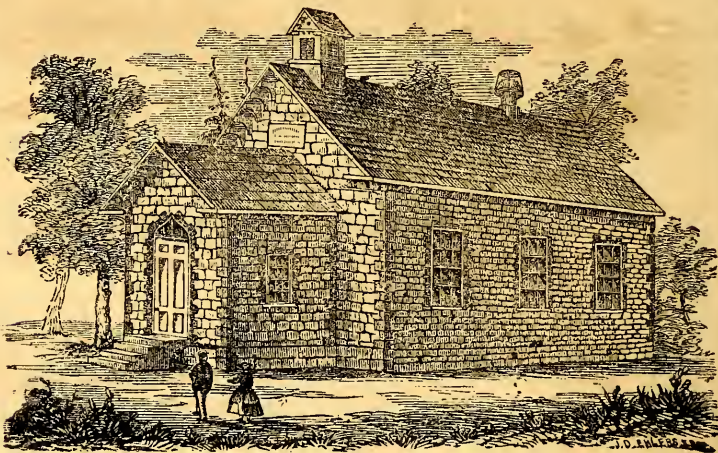
The vestibule is $15 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ feet from outside to outside. The whole building is finished in the same manner as that of Figure 1, and will accommodate seventy-five pupils.



School House No. 3.

Figure 2 is a brick house, $24\frac{1}{2} \times 37$ feet from outside to outside, and 14 feet high to the square, with an arched ceiling. The vestibule is $15\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ feet.

The provision for ventilation and the interior arrangements, are the same as that of figure 2, and the room will accommodate seventy-five pupils.

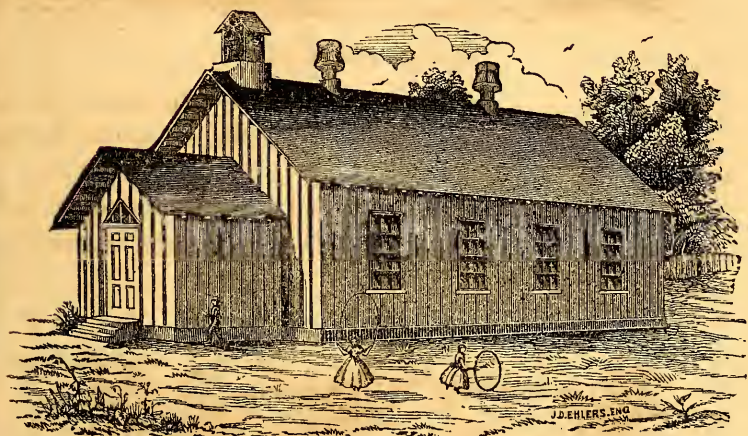


School House No. 4.

Figure 4 is a stone house, 26x38 feet from outside to outside, and 14 feet high to the square, with an arched ceiling.

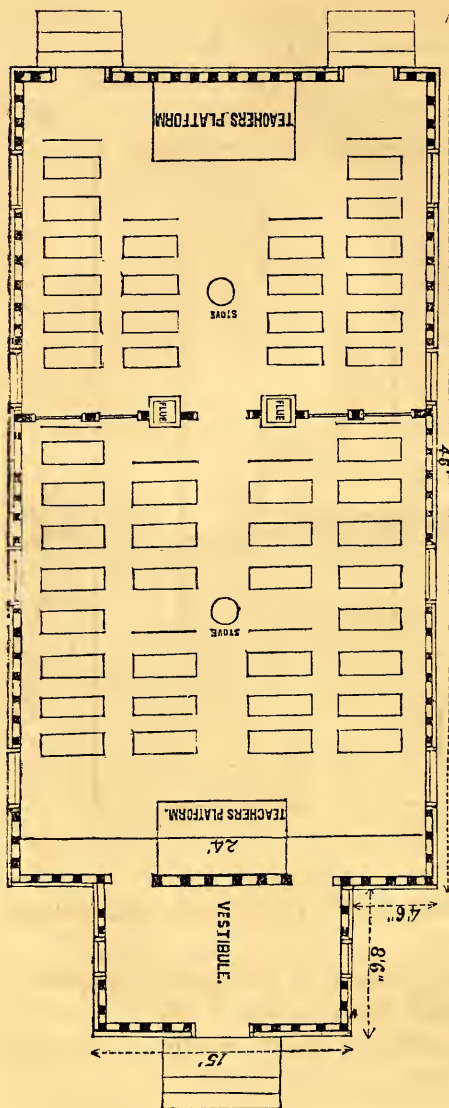
The vestibule is $16\frac{1}{2}$ x10 feet from outside to outside.

This building is finished in the same manner as that of house No. 3, and has accommodation for seventy-five pupils.



School House No. 5.

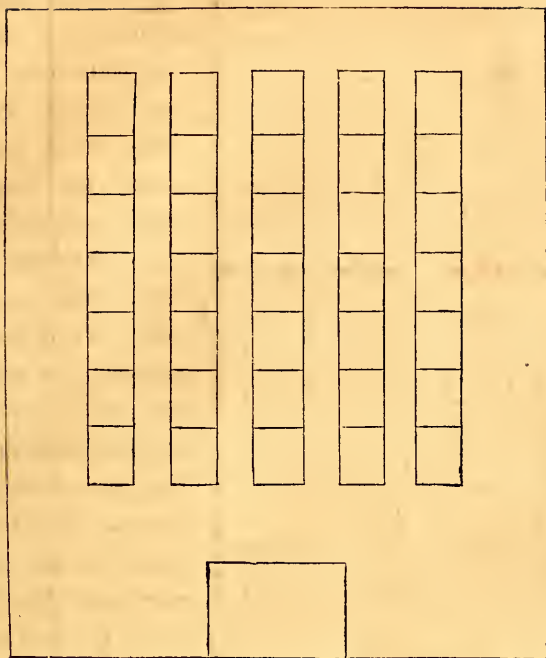
Figure 5 is a frame house, $24\frac{1}{2}$ x46 feet from outside to outside, and 14 feet high to the square, with an arched ceiling.



The vestibule is 15x 8½ feet from outside to outside.

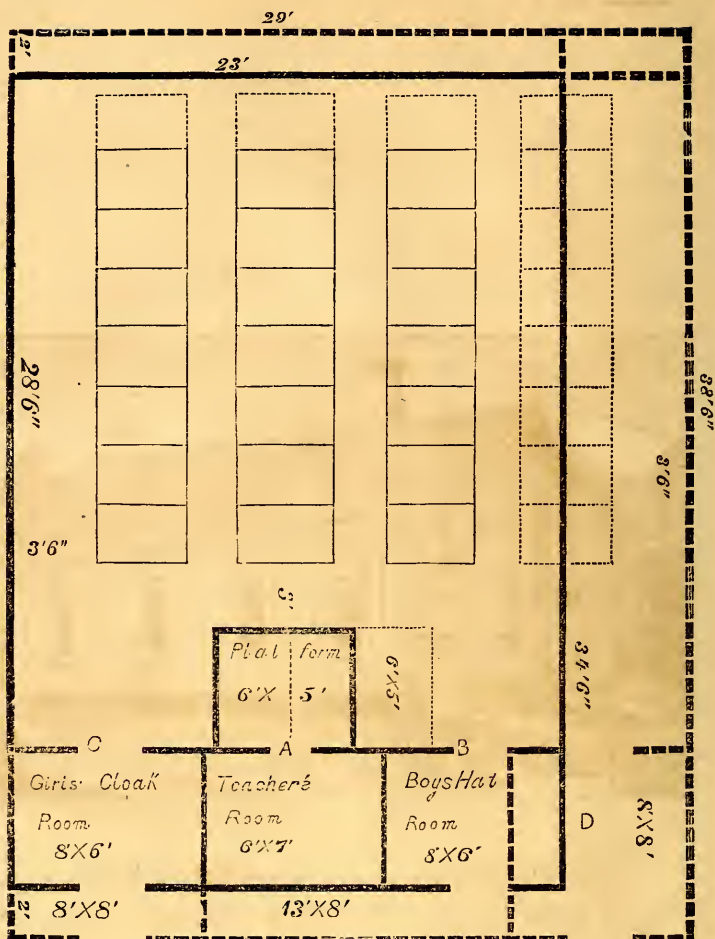
The main building is divided by a sash partition into two rooms—one 24x28 feet; the other 24x18 feet. The sashes are hung upon cords and pulleys, and may be raised so as to throw both rooms into one. When the sashes are down, the noise from one room is entirely shut out from the other; but the Principal can overlook the Assistant's room through the glass partition. Each of the rooms is ventilated and furnished in the same manner as the building before described. This house will accommodate one hundred pupils.

Plan of House No. 5.



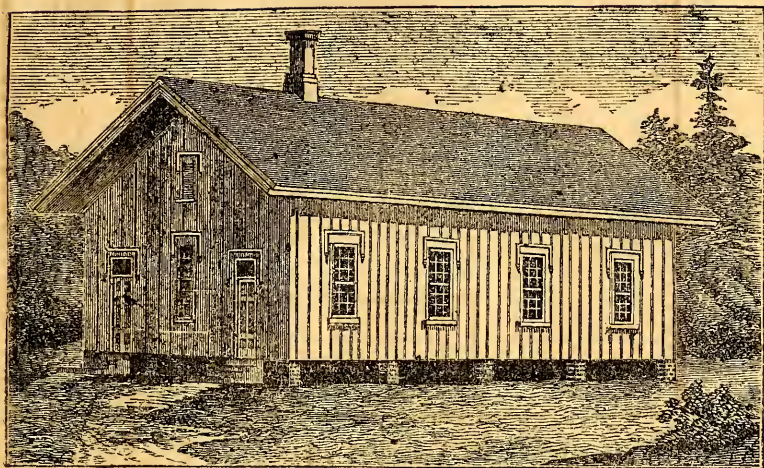
School Room $28\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ feet, for 35 Pupils, with single Desks.

The division in the rows represent the spaces occupied by the desks and seats. Single desks occupy 2 feet in front by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the row; inside aisles $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; outside aisles 3 feet. Teacher's platform 5×6 feet.

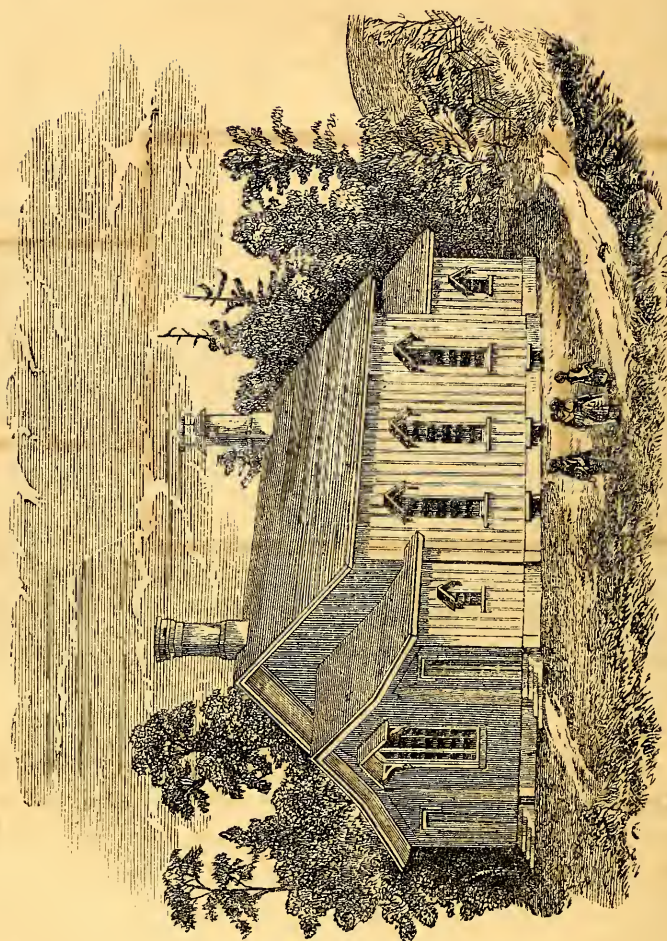


A diagram showing the arrangement of School Rooms for 42, 48, 46 and 64 pupils, with double desks. Also, the size and position of the Teacher's room and ante rooms adjoining.

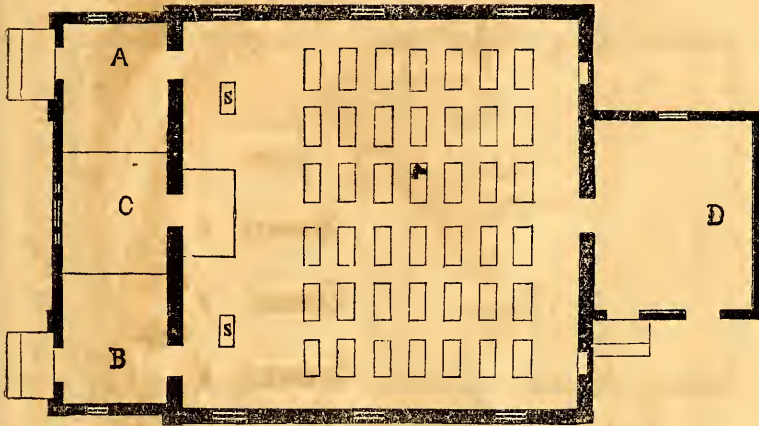
Full sized double desks occupy a floor space equal to 4 feet in front by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in rear. The side aisles $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; inside aisles 2 feet; rear aisle 3 feet; teacher's platform 5 feet. The size of the teacher's room and ante rooms are shown in the engraving.



Design for a plain country School House.

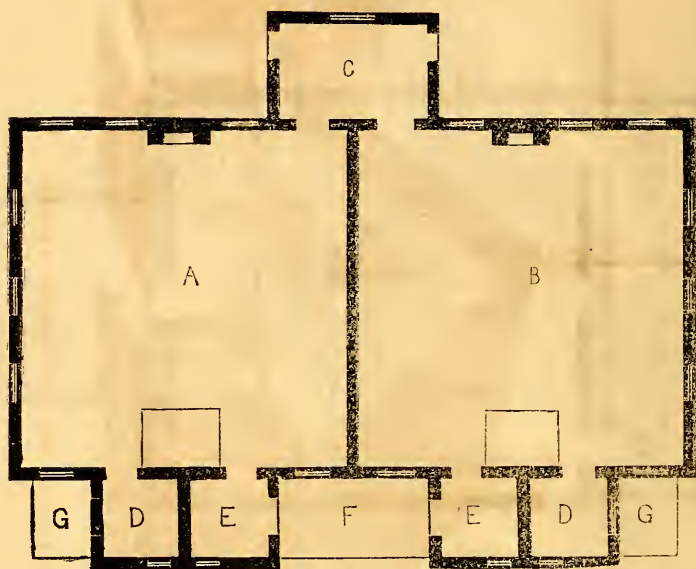


Design for School House for 84 Pupils, with Basement.



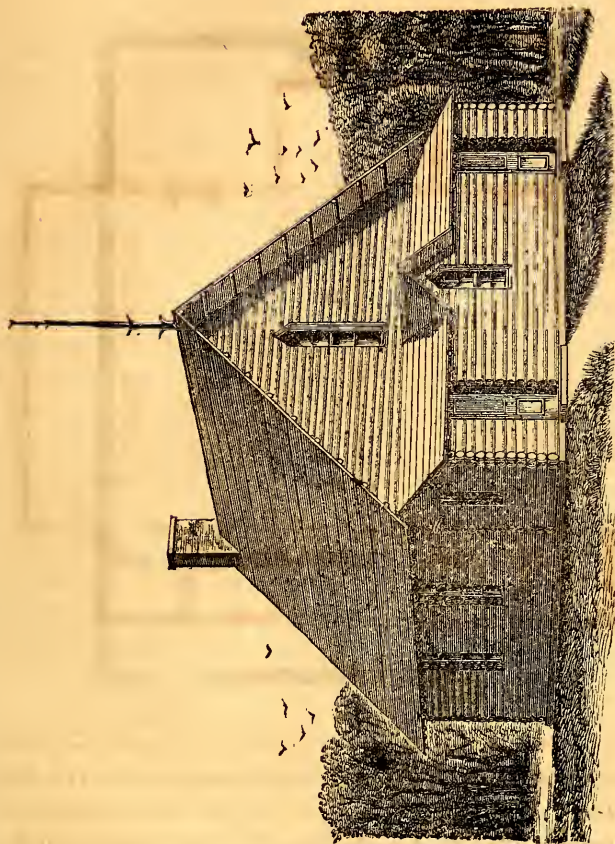
Plan of House for 84 Pupils.

School room, 38 by 36 feet ; A and B, ante-rooms, 9 by 8 feet ; C, teacher's room, 12 by 8 feet ; D, recitation room, 20 by 16 feet ; H H, desks, (No. 4,) 3 feet 6 inches long ; outside aisles, 3 feet 6 inches ; center aisle, 2 feet 4 inches ; inside aisles, 1 foot 8 inches ; S S, position of stoves.



Plan for Village School.

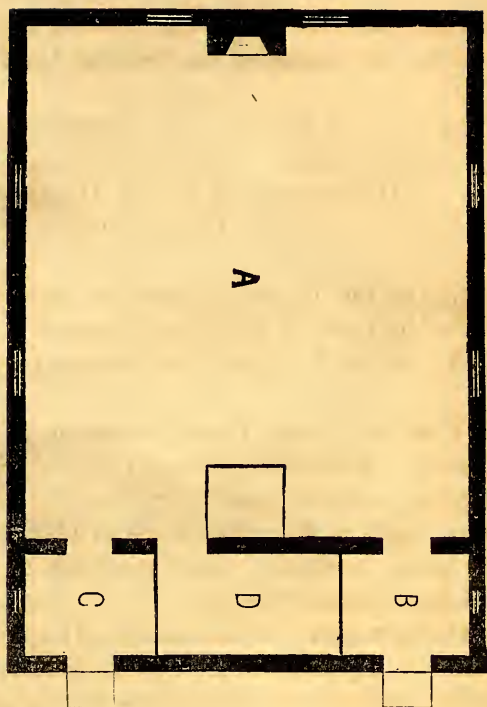
EXPLANATION OF CUT.—A, and B, school rooms, $29 \times 37\frac{1}{2}$ feet ; C, recitation room, 13×8 feet ; E, E, girls ante-rooms, 7×7 feet, opening from F, porch, 13×8 feet ; D, D, boys' ante-room, 7×7 feet opening from G, G, porches, 7×5 feet ; size of building on ground, $56 \times 37\frac{1}{2}$ feet.



Design for Log School House.

The main building is 34x30 feet, with a lean to of 8 feet subdivided into a teacher's room and ante-rooms; with a pitch of 17 feet; projection of eaves 3 feet; height of ceiling 13 feet. The logs should be 10 to 12 inches in diameter.

On such a house not over two hundred dollars in money need be expended to accommodate fifty to sixty-four pupils.



Plan of Log School House for sixty pupils.

DESCRIPTION OF PLAN.—A, School room, 32x28 feet. B, Boys' ante-room, 8x7 feet. C, Girls' ante-room, 8x7 feet. D, Teacher's ante-room, 11x7 feet.

Size of desk to be used No. 3. Side aisles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Centre aisle, $2\frac{1}{3}$ feet. Rear isle, 4 feet.

Outside measurement, 34x30 feet.

X.—ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following orders having been adopted by the Board are submitted for the information of the General Assembly :

(1.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Raleigh, March 10th, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held this day, it was *voted*, That by virtue of the authority vested in this Board by Article IX, section 9, of the Constitution of the State, it is hereby

Ordered, That the County Commissioners of each County, in their capacity of Superintendents of Common Schools, are hereby instructed to require and receive from the Chairman of any preceding Board of Superintendents of Common Schools all moneys, notes, bonds and other securities and property belonging to the Common Schools.

And said Commissioners are also instructed to proceed forthwith to collect on any notes, bonds or securities which may come into their possession whatever may be due and deemed collectible ; also,

That the Chairman of each Board of County Commissioners is instructed to report on or before the first day of May next to the Secretary of this Board an inventory of all school property by them received and held, and also their action with reference to the aforesaid order.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Pres't.*

S. S. ASHLEY, *Sec'y.*

A true copy of the original orders now on file in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,

S. S. ASHLEY,
Secretary Board of Education.

Replies to this circular have been received from nearly all the Counties.

The Commissioners and Treasurers report, with few exceptions, either no funds or no available funds. A few Counties report small amounts of uncurrent bank bills, some the possession of bonds and securities that may yield something after a time. It is the intention of the Board to institute such proceedings as the security of school property may require.

(2.)

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Raleigh, July 15th, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Education held this day it was voted :

WHEREAS, Article IX, section 4, of the Constitution of the State prescribes that the net proceeds that may accrue to the State from fines, penalties and forfeitures shall constitute a part of the State Public School Fund ; and

Whereas, By section 9 of " An act to provide for a system of public instruction," all moneys belonging or owing to the Public School Fund shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Education ; and

Whereas, By section 5 of the aforesaid act the Public Treasurer is constituted Treasurer of the Board of Education : it is hereby

Ordered, That Clerks of Courts and all other persons to whom there have been paid or entrusted any moneys arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures which may belong to the State, are hereby instructed and directed to forward forthwith such aforesaid sums of money to Hon. D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer : also,

That the aforesaid Clerks and other persons are further instructed and directed to pay over to the said Public Treasurer, within ten days from the first day of January, April,

July and October of each year, all moneys on account of fines, penalties and forfeitures which may be in their possession; also,

That the aforesaid payments shall be made in such manner as the Public Treasurer shall direct.

W. W. HOLDEN, *President.*

S. S. ASHLEY, *Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., July 22, 1869.

Clerks of Courts and all other persons who may have received moneys arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, belonging to the State, are hereby directed to forward the same to me immediately by Express, Registered Letter or Postoffice Order. All such moneys which may hereafter be received by the aforesaid officers, will be forwarded to me in the same manner, within ten days from the first day of January, April, July and October of each year.

All officers whose duty it is to receive such moneys, will be held to strict accountability for the same.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS,
Treasurer Board of Education.

N. B.—The above order is directed to all Justices of the Peace as well as Clerks of Courts.

(3.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Raleigh, October 7th, 1869.

To whom it may concern:

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held this day, it was

Ordered, That County Commissioners, and all other persons having in their possession securities or money of any tenor or date, which were received from the Board of Literature or have accrued from any funds which were distributed by said Board at any time, or which are designed or held for any public school purposes whatsoever, be and hereby are instructed to forward the same, at the earliest opportunity, to Hon. D. A. Jenkins, Treasurer of this Board.

By order :

S. S. ASHLEY, *Secretary*.

NOTE.—The aforesaid order is authorized by the Constitution of the State, Article IX, Section 4.

XI. CONCLUSION.

In submitting this report of the year's transactions, the Board is confident that the establishment of an efficient Public School system is demanded by the people of this State—it is a *necessity* ; not only the public voice, but the public good requires it. Without such a system, immigrants will shun the State, and its valuable, intelligent, enterprising citizens will flee from her borders.

The Board is also confident that the establishment of a *respectable* system of public instruction—a system that will give *promise* of meeting the public need, demands a larger appropriation than has yet been made. Three hundred and fifty thousand children to be instructed ! Surely the State can afford two dollars per head per year ! The State may be poor, but a poor State can, least of all, afford to be ignorant. Poverty without intelligence, becomes degradation, misery, crime ; no State can afford such results.

The General Assembly is respectfully solicited to give this subject early and liberal attention.

W. W. HOLDEN, *President*.

S. S. ASHLEY, *Secretary*.

TABLE No. I.

CENSUS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE STATE OF
NORTH CAROLINA, BETWEEN 6 AND 21 YEARS OF AGE, A. D.
1868.

COUNTIES.	PERSONS BETWEEN 6 AND 21.			SCHOOL HOUSES.		APPORTION- M'T OF PUBLIC SCH'L MONEY.		REMARKS.
	White.	Color'd.	Total.	No.	CONDIT'N			
Alamance,	2,764	1,292	4,056	49		2,028	00	
Alexander,	2,044	275	2,319	45		1,159	50	
Alleghany,	1,474	117	1,591			795	50	
Anson,	2,292	1,866	4,158	20		2,079	00	
Ashe, —	3,578	253	3,831	50	Bad.	1,915	50	
Beaufort,	2,756	1,183	3,939	34	Poor.	1,969	50	
Bertie,	1,868	1,840	3,708	27	Good.	1,854	00	
Bladen,	2,067	1,869	3,936			1,968	00	
Brunswick,	1,477	979	2,456			1,228	00	
Buncombe,	3,623	385	4,008	26	Bad.	2,004	00	
Burke,	2,732	784	3,516			1,758	00	
Cabarrus,	2,933	1,165	4,098	36		2,049	00	
Caldwell,	2,459	442	2,901	31		1,450	50	
Camden,	979	580	1,559	13		779	50	
Carteret,	2,432	1,004	3,436	2		1,718	00	
Caswell,	1,986	2,317	4,303	30	Good.	2,151	50	
Catawba,	3,621	565	4,186			2,093	00	
Chatham,	4,414	2,264	6,678	65	Poor.	3,339	00	
Cherokee,	2,782	120	2,902	14		1,451	00	
Chowan,	1,177	1,003	2,180	8	Poor.	1,090	00	
Clay,	770	60	830			415	00	
Cleaveland,	4,045	538	4,583	50		2,291	50	
Columbus,	2,297	1,098	3,395	10		1,697	50	
Craven,	2,492	3,237	5,729	12	Good.	2,864	50	
Cumberland,	3,241	2,591	5,832	19		2,916	00	
Currituck,	1,617	484	2,101	24	Poor,	1,050	50	
Davidson,	5,001	1,425	6,426	61		3,213	00	
Davie,	2,306	1,068	3,374	22		1,687	00	
Duplin,	2,381	1,804	4,185			2,092	50	
Edgecombe,								Failed to
Forsyth,	3,687	816	4,503			2,251	50	report.
Franklin,	2,479	2,926	5,405	7		2,702	50	
Gaston,	2,332	1,262	3,594	35	Poor.	1,797	00	
Gates,	1,548	983	2,531	10	Poor.	1,265	50	
Granville,	3,791	4,363	8,154	16	Poor.	4,077	00	
Greene,	1,333	899	2,232			1,116	00	
Guilford,	5,076	1,803	6,879	68		3,439	50	
Halifax,	946	3,139	4,085			2,042	50	
Harnett,	2,065	1,028	3,093	15		1,546	50	

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PERSONS BETWEEN 6 AND 21.			SCHOOL HOUSES.		APPORTION- M'T OF PUBLIC SCH. MONEY.	REMARKS.
	White.	Color'd.	Total.	No.	COND'T'N.		
Haywood,	2,638	212	2,850	34	Poor.	1,425 00	
Henderson,	2,414	377	2,791	17		1,395 50	
Hertford,	1,288	1,362	2,550	17		1,275 00	
Hyde,	2,476	1,193	3,669	22	Poor.	1,834 50	
Iredell,	3,931	1,083	5,014	65		2,507 00	
Jackson,	2,136	90	2,226	14		1,113 00	
Johnston,	3,819	1,187	5,006	37	Fair.	2,503 00	
Jones,	580	812	1,392			696 00	
Lenoir,	1,756	1,704	3,460	12		1,730 00	
Lincoln,	2,403	920	3,323	13	Poor.	1,661 50	
Macon,	2,389	124	2,513	30		1,256 50	
Madison,	2,550	89	2,639	14		1,319 50	
Martin,	1,790	1,041	2,931	17	Poor.	1,465 50	
McDowell,	1,900	405	2,305	2		1,152 50	
Meck'burg,	3,640	2,394	6,034	22		3,017 00	
Mitchell,	1,790	74	1,864	9		932 00	
Montg'mery,	1,781	587	2,368			1,184 00	
Moore,	2,103	676	2,779	33		1,389 50	
Nash,	2,332	1,423	3,755	19	Poor.	1,877 50	
N. Hanover,	3,515	4,020	7,535	41		3,767 50	
North'mpt'n,	1,828	1,469	3,297	13		1,648 50	
Onslow,							Failed to
Orange,	2,667	2,235	5,902	43	Poor.	2,951 00	report.
Pasquotank,	1,343	1,367	2,710	6	"	1,355 00	
Perquimans,	1,333	1,360	2,693	10	"	1,346 50	
Person,	1,812	1,499	3,311	14	"	1,655 50	
Pitt,	2,837	2,614	5,451	31	"	2,725 50	
Polk,	1,276	293	1,569	17		784 50	
Randolph,	5,226	978	6,204	66		3,102 00	
Richmond,	1,533	1,777	3,310			1,655 00	
Robeson,	4,424	2,068	6,492	54	Good.	3,246 00	
Rockingham,	3,103	1,641	4,744			2,372 00	
Rowan,	3,726	1,273	4,999	43	Poor.	2,499 50	
Rutherford,	3,694	827	4,521	47		2,260 50	
Sampson,	3,775	2,119	5,894	56	Poor.	2,947 00	
Stanly,	2,877	465	3,342	19		1,671 00	
Stokes,	2,906	854	3,760	37	Good.	1,880 00	
Surry,	3,419	546	3,965	27		1,982 50	
Trans'lvania,	1,190	144	1,334	9		667 00	
Tyrrell,	966	296	1,262	7		631 00	
Union,	3,123	775	3,898	34	Poor.	1,949 00	
Wake,	5,831	4,094	9,925	58	Poor.	4,962 50	
Warren,	1,360	2,674	4,034	18	Good.	2,017 00	
Washington,	1,266	831	2,097	17	Poor.	1,048 50	
Watauga,	2,094	65	2,159	8		1,079 50	

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PERSONS BETWEEN 6 AND 21.			SCHOOL HOUSES.		APPORTION- M'T OF PUBLIC SCH. MONEY.	REMARKS.
	White.	Color'd.	Total.	No.	COND'T'N.		
Wayne,	3,295	2,159	5,454	21		2,727 00	
Wilkes,	5,451	726	6,177			3,088 50	
Wilson,	2,054	1,234	3,288	16		1,644 00	
Yadkin,	3,280	609	3,889			1,944 50	
Yancey,	2,030	74	2,104	7	Good.	1,052 00	
	223,815	106,766	330,581	1,906		165,290 50	

TABLE No. II.

CAPITATION ASSESSMENT BY COUNTIES FOR 1869.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF POLLS.	AM'T PER CAPITA.	AMOUNT AS- SESSED.	REMARKS.
Alamance,	1,558	\$ 2	\$ 3,116	No report.
Alexander,	684	2	1,368	
Alleghany,	388		775	
Anson,	1,322	2	2,644	
Ashe,	1,111	2	2,222	
Beaufort,	1,760	2	3,520	
Bertie,	1,088	1 95	2,121	
Bladen,	1,717	2	3,434	
Brunswick,				
Buncombe,	1,788	2	3,576	
Burke,	966	2	1,932	No report.
Cabarrus,	1,644	2	3,288	
Caldwell,	789	1 95	1,538	
Camden,	910	2	1,820	
Carteret,	1,135	2	2,270	
Caswell,	2,161	2	4,322	
Catawba,	1,218	1 95	2,375	
Chatham,	2,508	2	5,016	
Cherokee,	809	2	1,618	
Chowan,	734	2	1,468	
Clay,	341	2	682	No report.
Cleveland,	1,292	2	2,584	
Columbus,	1,249	2	2,498	
Craven,	1,987		5,334	
Cumberland,	1,905	2	3,810	
Currituck,				
Davidson,	2,100	2	4,200	
Davie,	1,200	2	2,400	
Duplin,	1,647	2	2,294	
Edgecombe,				
Forsythe,	1,561	1 80	1,809	No report.
Franklin,	1,921	2	3,842	

TABLE No. II.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NO. OF POLLS.	AM'T. PER CAPITA.	AMOUNT AS- SESSED.	REMARKS.
Gaston,	1,125	\$ 1 95	\$ 2,193 75	
Gates,	888	2	1,776	
Granville,	3,118	2	6,236	
Greene,				No report.
Guilford,	2,670	1 50	4,005	
Halifax,	2,904	2	5,808	
Harnett,	1,040	2	10,030	
Haywood,	872	2	1,744	
Henderson,	885	2	1,770	
Hertford,				No report.
Hyde,	1,137	2	2,274	
Iredell,	1,926	2	3,852	
Jackson,	718	2	1,436	
Johnston,	2,160	2	4,320	
Jones,				No report.
Lenoir,	1,342	2	2,684	
Lincoln,	981	2	1,962	
Macon,	839	2	1,678	
Madison,	760	2	1,520	
Martin,	1,207	2	2,414	
McDowell,	810	2	1,620	
Mecklenburg,	2,517	2	4,034	
Mitchell,	525	1 65	866 25	
Montgomery,				No report.
Moore,				No report.
Nash,	1,502	2	3,004	
New Hanover,	3,100	2	6,200	
Northampton,	2,097	2	4,194	
Onslow,	1,096	2	2,192	
Orange,				No report.
Pasquotank,	1,248	2	2,496	
Perquimans,	988	2	1,976	
Person,	1,593	2	2,186	
Pitt,	2,139	2	4,278	

TABLE No. II.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NO. OF POLLS.	AM'T. PER CAPITA.	AMOUNT AS- SESSED.	REMARKS.
Polk,	319	\$ 2	\$ 638	No report.
Randolph,	2,134	2	4,268	
Richmond,	1,264	2	2,528	
Robeson,				
Rockingham,	1,849	2	3,698	
Rowan,	2,145	2	4,290	
Rutherford,	1,455	2	2,910	
Sampson,	2,024	2	4,048	
Stanley,	956	2	1,912	No report.
Stokes,				
Surry,	1,338	1 95	2,609 10	
Transylvania,	465	2	930	
Tyrrell,	701	2	1,402	
Union,	1,465	2	2,930	
Wake,	3,762	2	7,524	
Warren,	2,188	2	4,376	
Washington,	874	2	1,748	No report.
Watauga,	643	2	1,286	
Wayne,	2,156	2	4,312	
Wilkes,				
Wilson,	1,423	2	2,846	
Yadkin,	1,193	2	2,386	
Yancey,	628	2	1,256	
	109,472		\$ 224,524 25	

TABLE No. III.

COUNTY EXAMINERS.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Alamance,	George F. Bason,	Graham.
Alexander,	J. T. Deanes,	Taylorsville.
Alleghany,	Rev. A. B. Phipps,	Gap Civil.
Arson,		
Ashe,		
Beaufort,	James F. Latham,	Pantego P. O.
Bertie, ———	Rev. A. M. Craig,	Windsor.
Bladen,	Dr. W. A. Bizzell,	
Brunswick,		
Buncombe,	Albert H. Dowell, Jr.,	Asheville,
Burke,	W. S. Pearson,	Morganton.
Cabarrus,		
Caldwell,	Rev. Geo. H. Round,	Lenoir.
Camden,	Thomas B. Boushall,	Camden C. H.
Carteret,	Dr. Edgar L. Perkins,	Newport.
Caswell,	Samuel L. Venable,	Yanceyville.
Catawba,	Marcus E. Lowrance,	Newton.
Chatham,	Isham Cox,	Mud Lick.
Cherokee,	William Beal,	Murphy.
Chowan,	Jeptha A. Ward,	Edenton.
Clay,	A. B. Alexander, A. M.	Haysville.
Cleaveland,	Dr. L. A. Durham,	Shelby.
Columbus,	A. J. Burtner,	
Craven,	Robert F. Lehman,	Newbern.
Cumberland,	John X. Smith,	Fayetteville.
Currituck,		
Davidson,	Rev. J. W. Cecil,	Thomasville.
Davie,	Samuel O. Tatum,	Farmington.
Duplin,	W. E. Hill,	Faison's Depot.
Edgecombe,		
Forsythe,	John H. White, Jr.,	Walkerton.
Franklin,	Charles M. Cooke,	Louisburg.
Gaston,	Eli Pasour,	Dallas.
Gates,	Mills L. Eure,	Gatesville.
Granville,	James B. Floyd,	Wilton.

TABLE No. III.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell. Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph. Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford,	Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, George B. Curtis, David McNeil, John M. McIver, W. G. B. Morris, Joseph M. Watson, Prof. J. H. Hill, E. R. Hampton, L. Eldridge, John D. Shaw, T. S. Siler, Rev. John S. Short, William F. Craige, A. H. Martin, J. W. Bowman, Samuel I. Pemberton, A. R. McDonald, Maj. Josiah P. Jenkins, Gen. Allan Rutherford, Samuel N. Buxton, James G. Scott, Samuel H. Hughes, Frank Vaughan, Dr. Josiah T. Smith, Dr. J. T. Fuller, J. H. Allen, Franklin P. Blair, L. C. Morton, Rev. Neill Ray, John P. Martin, W. W. Wallace,	Westminister. Enfield. Lillington. Waynesville. Hendersonville. Swan Quarter. Statesville. Webster. Smithfield. Lincolnton. Williamston. Marion. Charlotte. Troy. Carthage. Nashville. Wilmington. Jackson. Onslow C. H., Hillsboro', Elizabeth City. Hertford. Columbus. Bush Hill. Rockingham. Lumberton. Salisbury. Rutherfordton.

TABLE No. III.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Sampson,	Rev. B. F. Marable,	Clinton.
Stanly,	E. Hurley,	Albemarle.
Stokes,	Haywood Venable,	
Surry,	Lacy J. Norman,	
Transylvania,	Rev. G. W. Brooks,	Dunn's Rock.
Tyrrell,	P. H. Wilkins,	Columbus.
Union,		
Wake,	E. B. Thomas,	Raleigh.
Warren,	John E. Dugger,	Warrenton.
Washington,	Lewis C. Latham,	Plymouth.
Watauga,	William F. Shull,	Valley Crucis.
Wayne,	John Robinson,	Goldsboro'.
Wilkes,	Dr. Thomas W. Smith,	Trap's Hill.
Wilson,	Joseph H. Foy,	Wilson.
Yadkin,	Moses Baldwin,	East Bend.
Yancey,	Thomas W. Ray,	

TABLE V.

SHOWING ASSETS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Certificates of stock in the following Corporations :			
Bank of North Carolina,	\$ 502,700		
Bank of Cape Fear,	544,400		
		—	\$ 1,047,100
State Coupon Bonds :			
Issued under Funding Act of March 10, 1866, six per cent.,	1,500		
Issued under Funding Act of August 20th, 1868, six per cent.,	21,800		
Coupons past due on above Bonds, including Oct., 1869, coupons,	1,398		
Special Tax Bonds,	450,000		
		—	\$ 474,698
Certificates of indebtedness given by the State to the former Literary Board, as follows :			
Certificate dated June 1, 1867,	320,070	50	
Certificate dated October 1, 1867,	30,273	50	
Certificate dated Jan. 16, 1868,	32,701		
Interest due on above Certificate to July 1, 1869,	34,474	05	
Total Certificates and Interest,		—	\$ 417,519 05
College Bonds and Individual Notes :			
Mount Pleasant Academy Bonds,	2,000		
Interest on same to October 1st, 1869,	768		
Two Notes of William G. Perry and others,	714	12	
Interest on same to October 1st, 1869,	598	07	
Copies of three Notes of J. W. Keeling and others, (original sent for collection,)	2,265		
Interest on same to October 1st, 1869,	2,767	88	
Note of D. Edminston & Co.,	1,610	74	

TABLE V.—(Continued.)

Interest on same to October 1st, 1869,	\$ 20 13		
Note of W. F. Lewis, (specie,)	8,000		
Interest on same to October 1st, 1869,	1,320		
		\$ 20,063 14	
Total Assets,		\$1,959,380 19	

TABLE VI.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1868,	\$ 150,035 84
Receipts of Educational Fund for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1869,	169,870 93
	\$ 319,906 27
Disbursements of Educational Fund for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1869,	167,158 18
Leaving in hands of Public Treasur Oct. 1st, 1869.	\$ 152,748 09

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 15th, 1869.

*To His Excellency, Governor W. W. Holden, and the Board
of Trustees of the University of North Carolina:*

As the Secretary and Treasurer of the University I have the honor to submit the following report :

During the past fiscal year I have been diligently engaged in endeavoring to secure the debts due the University, which came into my hands from my predecessor in office, but I regret to say that but little has been accomplished. The larger portion of the debtors are insolvent, and some of them have gone into bankruptcy ; so that I have not been able to make collections or even secure, satisfactorily, the ultimate payment of the debts. Except in cases of known insolvency, I have placed the claims in the hands of attorneys for collection by suit, or have taken other measures to secure an early adjustment.

As early as practicable my attention was directed to the importance of appointing suitable agents to look after the interest of the University in escheated property, and accord-

ingly I have succeeded in securing for that purpose the services of competent persons in about sixty Counties in the State, and have furnished them with the necessary authority and instructions. It is believed that the interest thus sought to be protected is an important one, and that much benefit will result from the means now adopted with a view to its security. The agents appointed by me will doubtless discharge their duties with diligence and fidelity, but I take the liberty of suggesting that their efficiency will be greatly increased if every Trustee will feel it his duty whenever an opportunity offers, to aid them with his counsel and co-operation. Soon after taking charge of this office I opened a correspondence with the Hon. Robert R. Heath, of Memphis, in regard to the claim of the University to lands in the State of Tennessee. I have retained him as counsel to investigate the title of these lands and in all proper cases to assert and prosecute by suit, the just claims of the University. It is impossible now to say what will be realized from this source, but the well known professional zeal and ability of Judge Heath, furnish the best assurance that our interests will be safe in his hands.

Some ten or twelve years ago the University received from the estate of S. R. Oliveria, as escheated property, about four thousand dollars. A person residing or said to reside in Portugal, and claiming to be the next of kin of Oliveira, has instituted suit to recover this money. The suit is pending in Chowan County, and in the event of a recovery of the amount in controversy by the plaintiff, it will become necessary to make early provision for its payment. P. H. Winston, Esq., the counsel for the University, has advanced out of his own funds about one hundred and twenty dollars, to meet the expense incurred in taking depositions in Oporto, and it is obviously proper that he should be reimbursed with as little delay as possible.

It is already known to the Board that the Bank of North Carolina holds a claim against the University for \$35,712 68, and interest thereon, and that the late Board of Trustees on

the 30th of April, 1867, made a deed of trust to secure that and other debts said to be owing by the Institution. Proper measures have been taken to test the validity of the Bank debt and the deed made to secure it, and it is hoped that the question will be determined at an early day.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting on the 19th of November, 1868, expressed their disapprobation of the contract made by the former Board with Fisher, Boothe & Co., and G. F. Lewis, for the sale of the Agricultural Land Scrip, received by the State of North Carolina under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862. To carry out the policy so declared the Executive Committee, in April last, instructed me to proceed to Detroit, in the State of Michigan, where Fisher, Boothe & Co., resided, "for the purpose of instituting suit against the purchasers of the Land Scrip," with a view to a rescission of the contract. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, I entered upon the duty assigned to me. On reaching Detroit I secured the services of professional gentlemen who had been recommended to me as at the head of the bar in that place. I laid before them a full statement of the case and took their opinion in writing, which upon my return I reported to the Executive Committee. Under the contract of the late Board, with Fisher, Boothe & Co., and G. F. Lewis, the Land Scrip was deposited in the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, to await the consummation of the agreement and the payment of the purchase money. After the meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 19th of November, 1868, the Bank was warned not to deliver the Scrip and the purchasers were notified that the Trustees insisted upon the abrogation of the contract. On my return from Detroit I came through New York and called at the Bank of the Republic to make some inquiry in regard to the Scrip. I then learned that G. F. Lewis had, in the month of December, 1868, deposited in bank nearly the whole of the unpaid purchase money, and had drawn out Scrip of a corresponding amount. I came on immediately to the City of Washington, to prevent,

if possible, the recognition of the contract by the Government and authorities. I learned from the Commissioners of the General Land Office that the question of the receivability of the Scrip had been raised and presented to the late Secretary of the Interior who favored its reception, but before final action, "in the way of patenting," the matter had been laid before the Hon. J. D. Cox, the present Secretary, for his instructions for the government of the Land Office. I at once addressed a letter to the Secretary requesting him to suspend further action in the premises until our objections to the application of the claimants of the Land Scrip could be fully heard and considered. At the earliest possible moment I prepared a statement of the whole case and forwarded it to the Department, and shortly afterwards I was informed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by letter dated the 14th of June, that the Secretary of the Interior had made his decision, sustaining the view of the late Secretary, in favor of the receivability of the Land Scrip. My correspondence on this subject having been laid before the Executive Committee, I was authorized by a resolution passed July 14th, 1869, to receive from the Bank of the Republic the sum of \$125,000, or any other sum deposited in that Bank to the credit of, or in trust for the University under the contract with Fisher, Boothe & Co., and G. F. Lewis, and on the receipt of any sum not less than \$125,000, to release them and the Bank from all further liability from, or arising out of, the said contract; and by a subsequent resolution of the 22d July, I was directed to invest the money so received in bonds of the State of North Carolina, and to exercise a sound discretion in making the investment. Without delay I gave notice in writing to all the parties concerned, that the Trustees were now ready to execute the agreement made with the former Board, and to deliver the Scrip, upon the payment of the purchase money; and in reply, I received a communication from G. F. Lewis, proposing to meet me in New York, to conclude the business. At the time appointed, I proceeded to New York, and, after some delay, had

an interview with him. At the outset he interposed a difficulty in the settlement, which could not have been reasonably anticipated, by making a claim for an abatement in the contract price of the Scrip, on account of what he termed an advanced payment of \$100,000 in December, 1867. This claim was persistently urged by him, and as persistently refused by me. After much discussion, he consented to pay \$122,000, which I received, retaining in Bank thirty-six and a half pieces of the Scrip to secure the payment of the residue—and the Bank was instructed not to deliver the retained Scrip until the unpaid residue, amounting to \$3,000, should be paid in, to the credit of the University. I then made a demand upon the Bank for interest upon the amount paid in on account of the Land Scrip in December, 1867, of which they had given us no notice, until a very recent period. The Bank refused to admit the claim, or to agree to any terms of adjustment by arbitration or otherwise. These two questions, with G. F. Lewis and with the Bank are still unsettled, and I report the facts to the Board of Trustees, for such instructions as they may think most advisable to give.

My attention was next directed to the investment of the money, according to the directions of the Executive Committee; and after much consideration, and availing myself of all capable information, I invested the funds in North Carolina State bonds, as follows: 40 old State bonds of \$1,000 each, 40 new state bonds of \$1,000 each, and 160 special tax bonds of \$1,000 each; making in the whole 240 State bonds of \$1,000 each. The bonds have been deposited for safe custody in the Raleigh National Bank, where they are subject to the order of the Board.

Annexed hereto is a full statement of the accounts and assets of the University, and also the receipts and disbursements showing the amount received from the Bank of the Republic, and the amount invested in North Carolina State bonds.

In conducting the important business in regard to the Land

Scrip committed to my charge, I have spared neither time nor labor, my undivided attention having been devoted to it for several successive weeks ; and whilst I have not done all that I desired to do, I yet venture to hope that the accomplished results will not be unacceptable to the Board.

Before the appointment and organization of a Faculty at the University, it was deemed important to keep a guard there, for the protection of the buildings and other College property. Since then the services of the guard have been discontinued. One of the College buildings was in a state of rapid decay, and it was found necessary to re-cover it. I have procured copies of the title deeds for the lands belonging to the University in and around Chapel Hill, and I design, as early as practicable, to have the boundaries established, so that all subjects of controversy with co-terminous proprietors may be avoided, and we may be better able to protect the lands from invasion or depredation.

I invite the attention of the Board to the fact that there are some debts owing by them, for the payment of which provision ought to be made as soon as possible. Among these may be named the debts owing to the former Professors, to the estate of Gov. Swain, and to P. H. Winston. A certain class of claims was set apart by the former Board for the payment of Professors, but nothing has hitherto been realized, and it is to be feared that but little will ever be realized from this source.

For the purpose of paying these debts and meeting other pressing needs, it is respectfully suggested whether it is not advisable to convert into cash the Wilmington City bonds and the Virginia State bonds now held by the Board.

The report of Professor Brewer, Librarian of the University, is hereunto annexed.

Dr. *R. W. Lassiter, Secretary and Treasurer, in account*

1868.					
Nov.	11	To amount on hand,	\$	1,417	58
		To loan from Superintendent of Public Instruction,		6,000	
		To amount received from sale of Land Scrip,		122,040	
		To interest on Wilmington City bonds,		231	
		To note and interest of E. Cantwell,		75	11
1869.					
June.	19	To amount deposited by R. W. Lassiter,		330	
		To " " " " " "		120	
Oct.	22	To proceeds of loan for \$1,200,		1,168	
Amount forward,				\$ 131,381	69

with the Board of Trustees of the University of N. C. CR.

1868.			
Nov.	27	To J. H. Mills,	\$ 3
	28	To C. L. Harris,	294 65
	25	To W. N. Harris,	120
Dec.	1	To E. Cantwell, [\$52.89 paid)	128
	16	To W. N. Harris,	120
1869.			
Jan.	7	To Cantwell & Haywood,	200
	7	To W. N. Harris,	120
	14	To A. Miller, P. M.,	7
	28	To A. W. Shaffer,	4
Feb.	19	To C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works,	336
April	2	To John T. Ball,	5
	7	To West. Union Telegraph Co.	3
	9	To S. D. Wait, N. P.,	1
	8	To West Union Telegraph Co.,	3 80
	12	To self for expenses to Detroit, including council fees,	500
	12	To C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works,	221 73
	28	To R. J. Powell,	50
May	3	To E. G. Haywood, Attorney,	500
	15	To West. Union Telegraph Co.,	1 25
	13	To Professor T. P. Brewer,	200
	"	To B. W. Starke,	5 20
	"	To Professor D. S. Patrick,	200
	"	To Professor Jas. A. Martling,	200
	14	To C. J. Rogers, P. M.,	15
	13	To Professor A. McIver,	200
	16	To self on account of salary,	200
June	9	To " " "	250
	18	To Professor J. A. Martling,	300
	"	To Professor F. P. Brewer,	300
	"	To Professor D. S. Patrick,	300
	"	To Professor A. McIver,	300
	"	To C. L. Harris, Superintendent, etc.,	200
	19	To R. W. Lassiter, Secretary, salary 1 year,	1,000
	21	To S. D. Waitt,	2
	23	To J. B. Neathery & Co.,	68 30
Amount forward,			\$ 6,358 93

with the Board of Trustees of the University of N. C. Cr.

1869.		Amount forward,	\$ 6,358	93
June	24	To Professor D. A. Patrick, Bursar,	226	19
July	5	To C. L. Harris, Superintendent, etc.,	250	
	14	To J. B. Neathery & Co.,	13	
	23	To C. L. Harris,	200	
Aug.	16	To self, expenses to New York,	100	
Sept.	6	To C. A. Stetson's Sons,	100	
	11	To " "	100	
	20	To " "	100	
Oct.	14	To C. L. Harris, Superintendent, etc.,	350	
	22	To F. P. Brewer, Professor, etc.,	200	
	"	To A. McIver, "	200	
	"	To D. S. Patrick, "	300	
	"	To Jas. A. Martling, "	300	
		To 240 North Carolina bonds of \$1,000 each,	120,447	37
Nov.	17	To balance on hand,	2,147	39
			<hr/>	
			\$131,381	69

BONDS, ETC., ON HAND.

Six North Carolina State Bonds, payable in Confederate money, each \$1,000,	\$	6,000	
22 City of Wilmington Bonds, each \$100,		2,200	
Bond of John E. Baker, due October 12th, 1860,		1,500	
2 Bonds of F. M. Hubbard, with sundry credits,		2,756	02
Bond of W. W. Whitehead, with interest from October 1st, 1860,		270	
2 North Carolina State Bonds, (interest,)		200	
Certificate of Public Treasurer,		70	
Bond of N. L. Williams and others, with interest from April 9th, 1861,		2,000	
Bond of S. H. Rogers and others, with interest from April, 1860,		2,000	
Note of L. T. Clayton, (Conf., subject to scale,)		150	
Note of S. M. Parish & Williams, (Confederate, subject to scale,)		500	
Bond of G. T. Hanson and Smedes, (Confederate, subject to scale,)		250	
Bond of P. H. Donaley, (Conf., subject to scale,)		1,000	
Bond of J. B. Franklin, (Conf., subject to scale,)		600	
240 North Carolina State Bonds, each \$1,000,		240,000	
There are 33 Wilmington City Bonds, of \$100 each, remaining in the hands of the late Secretary and Treasurer, as an indemnity against his liability as surety for the University upon a premium Bond to the North Carolina Fire Insurance Company, for insurance of the University buildings, and which bonds are not charged above,		3,300	
There are in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction 1 Virginia State Bond of \$10,000, and 2 Virginia State Bonds of \$600 each, which are hypothecated to him for a loan of \$6,000, and which are not charged above,		\$11,200	
There are also in the Bank of Republic, in New York, 36½ pieces of Land Scrip.			

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. LASSITER,

Sec. and Treasurer.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 19th, 1869.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the University at their regular annual meeting on the 16th of November, 1869, to audit the Accounts of the University of North Carolina for the last fiscal year, have examined and compared the accounts and vouchers for the past year, and have found proper vouchers for the disbursements by him, during that time.

We invite attention to the Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, the Professors of the University, and also to the interesting and useful Report of the efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Respectfull submitted,

C. H. BROGDEN,
J. W. ETHERIDGE,
S. S. ASHLEY,

Committee.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

CHAPEL HILL, NOV. 12, 1869.

*To the Honorable the Board of Trustees of the
University of North Carolina:*

The Faculty respectfully report that the following young gentlemen are at present connected, as students, with the University:

Messrs.	W. V. ANDREWS,	Orange	County,
	A. J. BANKS,	Wake	"
	G. W. BANKS,	Wake	"
	W. C. BROOKS,	Pasquotank	"
	J. CROWDER,	Wake	"
	C. J. DORLAND,	Cabarrus	"
	W. H. GATTIS,	Orange	"
	W. H. GUTHRIE,	"	"
	J. J. HOWELL,	"	"
	J. D. HUTCHINS,	"	"
	S. C. LLOYD,	"	"
	W. P. LYON,	Granville	"
	G. W. McIVER,	Orange	"
	W. MERRITT,	"	"
	G. W. NASH,	Chatham	"
	F. A. OLDS,	Wake	"
	J. P. OVERMAN,	Pasquotank	"
	W. F. POOL,	"	"
	G. W. PUREFOY,	Orange	"
	H. SLATER.	Wake	"
	C. SUGG,	Orange	"
	E. J. SUGG,	"	"
	J. TENNY,	"	"

MESSRS.	O. B. TENNY,	Orange	County.
	L. J. WEAVER,	"	"
	W. C. WEAVER,	"	"
	W. D. WHITTED,	Henderson	"
	J. Q. A. WOOD,	Pasquotank	"

They are pursuing the following studies: Whateley's Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Rhetoric, Davies Legendre, Robinson's University Algebra, Tragedy of Alcestis, Demosthenes, Xenophon's Anabasis, Odes and Satires of Horace, Virgil's Georgics and the Holy Scriptures.

Instruction is also given in the Preparatory and Normal Departments, in Geography, Arithmetic and the Grammars of the English, Latin and Greek languages.

Lectures have also been delivered by the Faculty, to whole body of the students, embracing the following subjects: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Constitution of the United States, Astronomy, Philosophy and Physiology.

The Faculty have endeavored to make their instruction as thorough as possible, and to elevate the standard of scholarship in the Institution. There is only one young gentleman, among the students at present who was connected with the University prior to and at the time of its suspension in 1868. He had at that date completed the entire course in the Sophomore Class, and had been approved in all, and distinguished in some, of his studies. He is at present a member of the Sophomore Class, and is pursuing his studies with the same industry and success that marked his career while under the tuition of his former instructors.

While there have been some instances of impropriety and disorder, still the Faculty take pleasure in stating that for the most part, the students have applied themselves with commendable diligence, and their general deportment has been marked by becoming politeness and gentility. As an evidence of the care and thoughtfulness on their part the report of the Bursar will show that there has been little or no damage heedlessly done

to the College property. It is believed that in this respect the history of the Institution during the present year will compare favorably with the past. Many of the young gentlemen are pious and some of their number have made a profession of the Christian religion during the present session. The method of discipline pursued has been, as far as possible, an occasional lecture to the classes upon the subject of their relations and duties, and private advice and counsel by the President or some other member of the Faculty.

The Faculty are also happy to be able to report that the health of the students has been good. There has been no case of severe or protracted illness.

The report of the Librarian shows an increase in the number of volumes in the Library. The following donations have been made during the present year to the first day of November instant:

CONTRIBUTORS.	Vols.	Pamp.
From Prof. James D. Dana, Yale College,	23	
" Mrs. D. C. Collins and W. L. Kingsley, Esq., New Haven,	24	
" Prof. D. C. Gilman, Yale College,	20	
" Col. T. P. Johnston, Raleigh,	1	
" Prof. W. J. Palmer, Raleigh,	5	16
" Rev. G. W. Purefoy, Chapel Hill,	1	
" Mr. Samuel Hayes, New Haven,	17	
" Rev. J. Brewer, Stockbridge, Mass.,	9	
" Mr. Addison Van Name, Librarian, Yale Col- lege,		19
" President Wm. S. Clark, Massachusetts Agri- cultural College,	3	
" Mr. H. D. Coley, State Librarian, Raleigh,	2	4
" Jos. R. French, Esq., Stockbridge, Mass.,	6	
" Hon. H. J. Menninger, Raleigh,	5	
" A. B. C. Foreign Mission, Boston,		22
" Mrs. J. M. Brewer, Chapel Hill,	26	
" Hon. S. S. Ashley,	2	

CONTRIBUTORS.		Vols.	Pamp.
From	Rev. John G. Baird, New Haven,	1	
"	Prof, F. P. Brewer, Chapel Hill,	18	2
"	State Library of South Carolina,	1	1
"	Navy Department, Washington, D. C.,	1	
"	John B. Neathery, Esq., Raleigh,		1
"	Hon. G. W. Stanton, Stantonsburg, (Confederate Journal,)	3	1
"	Moses H. Sargent, Esq., Boston,	21	
"	Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Raleigh, (D'y Standard),		

The Faculty respectfully invite the Trustees and friends of the University to a careful examination of its management.

Respectfully submitted,

S. POOL, *President.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
September 17th, 1869.

To the Executive Committee :

GENTLEMEN :—On being appointed Librarian of the University last March, I counted 6,540 books in the Library.

Over one hundred and fifty have been received since, by donation, mostly as the result of personal solicitation.

The Library seems to have been almost useless of late years in the work of the University.

One reason may have been that it had been moved from the building erected for it in 1850 into a third-story room of the Old East, a place thought to be more secure from thieves and burglars, yet certainly at the same time inaccessible in case of fire. The books now being restored in accordance with what is understood to be your wish.

The laws required the Library to be open for delivering books one hour a week. This is too little time to be of much service. We hope to have it open an hour daily.

The Library, moreover, has not been kept up with the times. Some ten years ago it was enlarged in the department of natural science by the acquisition of Prof. Mitchell's books, the only important addition since Dr. Caldwell's purchases in 1825.

But, however, large the Library—(and ours is not large)—there should be constant purchases, so far as funds will permit, of books not on hand which the Professors need for their studies. In this way the Library not only gives assistance to the Faculty and through them to the rest of the University, but those books are obtained which are on the whole of the greatest value to this particular Library.

I quote the following sentences from past communications to your body :

Dr. Caldwell,

"A Professor in a College who is without books in tolerable supply, is analogous to the creation of nobility which for want of estate is obliged to live in rags. What is to be understood by a standing Professorship in a College, if it be not that he who occupies it, is to employ his whole time and his utmost diligence in the extension of his knowledge by the examination and study of the multitude of authors who have written on the subjects upon which it is his business to teach and deliver lectures."

Hon. B. F. Moore,

"The Professors have in some instances supplied the means of instruction in their own departments, by most inconvenient draughts upon private resources."

Prof. Elisha Mitchell,

"The one particular in which our inferiority is most glaring and palpable is the want of what has of late been called the 'material' of science and literature. Nothing about the University of North Carolina will strike an intelligent stranger who has been making public schools an object of attention, as so little creditable to us as this part of our establishment. Books are continually published in the different departments of science and learning which the Professors must have, and without which the Library of the University cannot be respectable, and which, therefore, it seems proper that the Trustees should purchase."

Fully adopting the above sentiments, I would respectfully request an appropriation for the Library of two hundred and fifty dollars for the current year, reckoning about \$100 for binding, postage and miscellaneous expenses, and \$150 for such books and periodicals as the Professors wish to aid them in their studies—the purchases to be made by the President and Librarian.

Respectfully submitted,

FISS P. BREWER,

Librarian.

BURSAR'S REPORT.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 12, 1869.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees of the

University of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report, embracing the amount of expenditures for the benefit of the University, for the term commencing March 3d, and ending November 16th, 1869.

1869.	Wages due 3 servants at \$12.40 per month to June 17th,	\$ 131 25
March.	To Wm. Hogan, 1 spade,	1 50
	" Carr, Freeland & Co., 1 blank book for Bursar,	1 50
	" Carr, Freeland & Co., 4 rakes,	4 75
	" " " " 14 pounds nails,	1 20
	" " " " 2 hoes,	2
	" " " " 1 pruning knife,	1
	" " " " 1 tub,	1 75
	" " " " 2 buckets,	6
	" " " " 2 bags,	2
	" Jordan Swain, repairs on College,	20
	" Henry Weaver, work on College wall and Prof. Patrick's house,	4 50
	" Andy King, 2 loads of wood for College,	2
April.	" Prof. McIver, repairs on lot,	12 10
	" J. A. Martling, repairs on house,	32 75
	" Sam. Morphis, use wagon and team 3 days,	9
		\$ 226 10

	Amount brought forward,	\$	226	19
June.	" Wages due to servants to Nov. 16th,		177	37
July.	" Suggs & Co., for brooms,		1	55
	" Long & McCauly, 1 hand-saw,		1	75
	" " " 1 hatchet,		1	25
	" Jordan Weaver, 4 days work at College,		3	
	" Long & McCauley, 2 water buckets,			60
	" " " 2 well buckets,		2	50
Aug.	" Jordan Swain, repairs on College,		30	
	" Henry Weaver, repairing College wall,		1	25
Oct.	" Sam. Morphis and Ed. Kerby, hauling,		2	25
	" Thos. Cates, 1 wheelbarrow,		3	
	" Henry Weaver, 3½ days' work,		2	75
Sept.	" Carr, Freeland & Co., 3 doz. screws,			75
	" " " 4 pair chains,		4	50
	" " " 1 pitchfork,		1	50
	" " " 1 mowing blade,		1	25
	" Henry Weaver, work on College wall,		3	
	" Carr, Freeland & Co., 1 swath,			75
	" " " 1 whet-rock,			10
	" John Husky, 2 mattocks, 2 buckets and chain,		4	05
Sept.	" Frank Harris, repairs on Professor Patrick's house,		33	31
	Making in all a total sum of	\$	502	67
	Of which amount there has been paid	\$	226	19
	Leaving a balance due of	\$	276	48

Upon assuming the duties of my office as Bursar of the University in March, 1869, I regret to state that I found the property in very bad condition. A considerable portion of the Philosophical apparatus I found to be badly injured and totally unfit for use. A few very fine and costly Mathematical and Astronomical Instruments were then and still are useless. The Chemical department had been considerably injured owing to the leaky condition of the building and carelessness in not having the doors properly secured.

My predecessor in office, Prof. Fetter, left no books or

records of his administration by which I could ascertain the amount or kind of property belonging to the University. I have been informed that at the time of the suspension of exercises, the opinion prevailed in Chapel Hill that the University property belonged to the people. It is not surprising, therefore, that some laboring under this pleasing impression, should have been guilty of theft. Books were taken from the Libraries and all working utensils used about the College Campus were stolen. Some have returned property with the request that "no questions should be asked;" while others still retain property under the impression that "something may yet turn up."

I am pleased to state, that the injury sustained by College property at the hands of the students during the year, has been of such trivial nature as to be deemed unworthy of mention.

I would respectfully suggest that Prof. Fetter be again requested to turn over all books, papers, and other property belonging to the University, and that the rights, titles and claims of certain parties now holding houses and lots in Chapel Hill, be investigated. The parties claim said lands by right of purchase from the former Board of Trustees, but are unable to produce any deeds, titles or receipts for the same.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that some provision be made in order that I may be able to pay servants' hire and other incidental expenses of College, without being compelled to give orders to the different merchants in the village.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID S. PATRICK,

Bursar.

UNIVERSITY PLAN.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of the
University of North Carolina :*

GETLEMEN :—The Committee appointed to report a permanent plan of instruction for the University, respectfully submit the following :

A University is an assemblage of Colleges. Some of the leading features of what is commonly called the “University System,” are the prominence given to instruction by lecture ; the free choice of studies, or elective plan ; the privilege of graduation in any particular department, or school ; and the independent character of the schools. In order to constitute the University of North Carolina, in reality, what it only is in name, the following plan is proposed :

That the University embrace the following colleges, each of which is divided into several schools or departments of study under the immediate government of a Professor, with as many assistants as may be necessary ; and that in each of these schools there be one or more classes.

I. *College of Literature and the Arts ;* with the following schools :

1. Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Instruction in this school is given in Mental Philosophy ; Logic ; Ethics ; Evidences of Christianity.

2. English Language and Literature.

This school is divided into two classes—

Junior Class is taught Composition, Elocution, Rhetoric.

Senior Class—English Literature, Art Criticism, with Theses, Orations and exercises in extemporaneous speaking.

3. History and Political Economy.

This is divided into two classes—

Junior Class study Ancient and Modern History.

Senior Class—Political Economy and Constitution of United States.

4. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

This school contains two branches.

2. Pure Mathematics. (2.) Mixed Mathematics.

(1.) Pure Mathematics.

In this branch are two classes.

Junior Class studies Algebra and Geometry.

Senior Class, plane Trigonometry, with its applications to Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation; Spherical Trigonometry; Analytics and Calculus.

(2.) Mixed Mathematics.

In this branch are taught Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

5. Latin Language and Literature.

This school is divided into two classes—

Junior Class reads Virgil, Terrence, Sallust and Cicero, or their equivalents.

6. Greek Language and Literature.

This school is divided into two classes—

Junior Class reads Xenophon, Herodotus, Homer, Demosthenes; or their equivalents.

Senior Class, Thucydides, Sophocles, Euripides and Plato; or their equivalents.

7. Modern Languages and Literature.

This school is divided into two classes—

Junior Class studies French and German.

Senior Class, Spanish and Italian.

8. Chemistry.

This school is divided into two classes—

Junior Class is taught Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry.

Senior Class Organic Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mining and Metallurgy.

9. Natural History.

This school is divided into two classes—

Junior Class is taught Botany, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

Senior Class, Geology, and Zoology and Palaeontology.

Before entering a school of any of the Colleges, the applicant must pass an approved examination before the Professor of that school, upon the prescribed course of studies.

A student may graduate in any one of the schools and receive a diploma signed by the Professor of that school.

Certificates of Proficiency in certain branches will also be given, *e. g.* in Botany, of the school of Natural History; or Rhetoric, of the school of English Literature, &c.

A graduate of the first six, with either of the last three schools, may become a candidate for the University Degree of *A. B.* in this College.

A graduate of all the schools, for the University Degree of *A. M.*

II. *College of Philosophy :*

1. Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, (same course as in College, I.)

2. English Language and Literature, (same course as in College, I.)

3. History and Political Economy, (same course as in College, I.)

4. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, (same course as in College, I.)

5. Chemistry, (same course as in College I.)

6. Natural History, (same course as in College I.)

7. Latin Language and Literature, (same course as in College I.)

8. Modern Languages and Literature, (same course as in College I.)

9. Engineering.

This school is divided into two classes—

Junior Class studies Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering.

Senior Class—Building, Architecture, and Practical Mechanics, with use of work-shops.

The graduate in the first six, with either of the last three schools, may become a candidate for the University Degree of *Ph. B.*, (Bachelor of Philosophy,) in this College.

The graduate in all the schools, for the Degree of *Ph. D.*, (Doctor of Phil.)

III. *College of Science and the Arts.*

1. Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, (same course as in College I.)

2. English Language and Literature, (same course as *Junior Class* in College I.)

3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, (same course as in College I.)

4. Chemistry, (same course as in College I.)

5. Natural History, (same course as in College I.)

6. Engineering, (same course as in College II.)

7. Modern Languages and Literature, (same course as in College II.)

8. Latin Language and Literature, (same course as in Junior class, College I.)

9. History and Political Economy, (same course as in College I.)

10. Military Science.

The graduate of the first seven, with either of the last three schools, may become a candidate for the University Degree of *S. B.* in this College.

The graduate in all the Schools, a candidate for the University Degree of *S. M.*

IV. *College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.*

1. Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, (same course as in College I.)

2. English Language and Literature (same as Junior Class, College I.)

3. Political Economy, (same as Senior Class, College I.)

4. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, (same as College I, omitting higher Pure Mathematics)

5. Chemistry, (same as College I.)

6. Natural History, (same as in College I.)

7. Agriculture. This School is divided into two classes :

Junior Class is taught Agricultural and Economic Botany ; Agricultural Chemistry ; Horticulture ; Arboriculture ; Landscape Gardening ; with exercises and practice on Model Farm.

Senior Class, Agricultural Chemistry ; Agricultural Geology ; Agricultural Technology ; Agricultural and Rural Economy ; with exercises and practice on Model Farm, and in Workshops.

8. Modern Language, (same as Junior Class, College I.)

9. Building and Architecture, (same as Senior Class, College I.)

10. Military Science.

11. Book-keeping and Commerce. In this School are taught Penmanship ; Business Forms, (as Invoices, Receipts, Checks, Commercial Correspondence, &c.; Book-keeping, (as Single and Double Entry, Posting, Balancing, &c.)) and Commercial Law.

The graduate in the first seven, with either of the last four schools, may become a candidate for the University Degree of *B. S.*, in this College.

The graduate in all the schools, may become a candidate for the University Degree of *M. S.*

V. *Business and Commercial College.*

1. Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, (same as in College I.)

2. English Language and Literature, (same as in College I.)

3. History and Political Economy, (same as in College I.)

4. Mathematics, (same as Pure Math. of College I, omitting higher branches.)

5. Modern Languages, (same as College I.)

6. Chemistry, (same as *Junior Class* College I.)

7. Book-keeping and Commerce.

This school is divided into two classes—

In *Junior Class*, the instruction is identical with that in College IV.)

Senior Class is taught Book-keeping ; Legal Forms ; Banking, and Commercial Law.

The graduate in all the schools may become a candidate for the University Degree of *B. A.* in this College.

VI. *Normal College*—with following Departments :

1. Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

2. Theory and Practice of Teaching—including school Government, Principles of Education ; School Economy, &c.

3. English Language and Literature.

4. History and Political Economy.

5. Elementary Chemistry.

6. Natural History—Physiology, Hygiene, Anatomy, &c.

7. Mathematics.

(1.) Pure—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

(2.) *Mixed*—Elementary Astronomy ; Physics.

8. Geography—Physical, Political and Mathematical.

9. Book-keeping and Commerce.

The graduate in these departments may become a candidate for the University Degree of *B. A.*, in this College.

VII. *College of Law.*

1. School of Common and Statute Law.

2. School of Evidence, Pleading and Practice.

3. School of Equity, and Constitutional and International Law.

The graduate of this College may become a candidate for the University Degree of *L. L. B.*

VIII. *College of Medicine.*

It is recommended that no steps be taken at present to organize this College.

IX. *Colored Department.*

To have a Principal with as many assistants as may be necessary ; Model Farm, Work-shops, &c. To contain the following departments :

1. Ethics and Normal Instruction.
2. English Language, History, Geography and Political Economy.
3. Mathematics and Sciences.
4. Ancient and Modern Languages.
5. Agriculture, Theoretical and Practical.

X. That there be one session of nine months' duration.

XI. The Colleges of *Science and the Arts*, and of *Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts*, to be organized and put into operation at once. Those of *Literature and the Arts*, of *Philosophy*, the *Business and Commercial College*, the *Normal College*, and the *College of Law*, as early as possible.

XII. That instruction be by—

1. Ordinary mode of questions and answers.
2. Daily Lectures.
3. Special Course of University Lectures.

XIII. That in addition to the regular University Degrees, the Honorary Degrees of *D. D.* and *L. L. D.* may be conferred as heretofore.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. ASHLEY, *Chm'n.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COLORED DEPARTMENT.

The Executive Committee having been appointed to examine property, to be purchased and used for a department of the University for colored pupils, would respectfully report,

That on account of the failure of the General Assembly to revise the charter of the University, and so enlarge the powers of the Trustees as to authorize the establishment of a department for colored students ;

Also being ignorant of the amount of funds at the disposal of the Trustees for this purpose ; and

Also realizing the pressing necessity of establishing forthwith said department, the Committee recommend,

That when the charter shall have been revised and the powers of the Trustees enlarged as aforesaid and the requisite funds shall be availed, Committee is authorized to purchase such property as they shall deem appropriate at a price not to exceed dollars, and proceed to organize the department for colored pupils.

S. S. ASHLEY, *Chm'n.*

THE CH. CHURCHES AND CHURCHES OF LONDON
 1875

The following is a list of the churches and chapels of London, as far as they are known to the compiler of this volume. The list is arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the churches, and is intended to be a complete and accurate record of the churches and chapels of London, as far as they are known to the compiler of this volume. The list is arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the churches, and is intended to be a complete and accurate record of the churches and chapels of London, as far as they are known to the compiler of this volume.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 1870

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE
LAND OFFICE, 1871.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS AND PRINCIPAL OF THE NORTH
CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB
AND THE BLIND.

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N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
Raleigh, November 16th, 1869.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina :

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith the Report of the President of the Board of Directors, Principal and Treasurer of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Please send the report to the General Assembly at your earliest convenience and oblige,

Your's Very Respectfully,

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

The Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, respectfully submit the reports of the Principal, Auditor, and Treasurer of said Institution.

The report of the Principal exhibits the general operations of the several departments.

I beg leave to call attention to the urgent necessity of such repairs and improvements as he has recommended. The number of pupils has become so large that increased provision for their accomodation is imperatively demanded. The dormitories are too much crowded for health and comfort. The present plan of warming the buildings is not only imperfect and wasteful, but highly dangerous. It is difficult to protect them against fire, and consequently against loss of life. A steam heating apparatus will certainly render them more comfortable and secure, and in the end will cause a saving of expense. The health of the inmates and of the neighborhood, requires a more thorough system of drainage, by well constructed sewers.

If the members of your Honorable body will visit and personally inspect the premises, the importance of the changes and improvements recommended will be apparent.

A close inspection of the books and accounts, and of the general management of the Institution, is solicited.

It is the ardent desire of the Board of Directors to fully comply with the beneficent provisions of the State Constitution, and provide for the education of all the Deaf mutes and Blind of the Commonwealth.

We cannot do this with the facilities now at our command. We do therefore, respectfully urge upon the Gen-

eral Assembly to give careful attention to this matter, and to initiate means for the early purchase of new premises for the Deaf and Dumb, of not less than fifty acres in extent.

From the report of the Treasurer, it will be seen that \$43,014 75 was received from all sources, and that \$42,046 73 was expended during the year, leaving a balance on hand July 1st 1869, \$968,02. The last appropriation was \$38000, of this \$3,000 was on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

Owing to the largely increased number of pupils, the Directors are of the opinion that an appropriation of not less than forty thousand dollars will be required for the next year, for the ordinary expenses of the Institution, and that the necessary improvements and repairs, will require an additional sum of at least six thousand dollars,

The Board cannot finally submit this report without warmly recommending the Principal, Prof. W. J. Palmer, for the faithful, affectionate, and tireless industry and ability with which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office, and also tendering to the officers and teachers associated with him, grateful acknowledgments for patience, zeal and skill, in the instruction and management of the pupils.

S. S. ASHLEY,
President of the Board of Directors.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN :—I beg leave to present the following report of the operations of the Institution from July 1st., 1868, to July 1st., 1869.

During that time the whole number of pupils in attendance was one hundred and fifty-four; one hundred and twenty-six white and twenty-eight colored. Of the white pupils eighty-six were deaf and dumb and forty blind, and of the colored pupils twenty-one were deaf and dumb and seven blind; being an increase of fifty pupils over the number in attendance last session.

The general progress of the pupils in the literary department has been very satisfactory. It became necessary, at the first of the session, to make a new classification of the pupils in both departments, and it gives me pleasure to state that at the close of the session our classes were better arranged than at any previous time since I have been connected with the Institution. In addition to the regular course of studies pursued by our deaf mutes, some attention has been given to the subject of Articulation, which has received considerable notice from our profession for several years past. A class of semi-mutes was formed and instructed from one to two hours each day. No congenital mutes were placed in this class. The articulation of some of the members of this class was very much improved, and I would recommend that the class be continued. The experiment of teaching articulation to congenital deaf-mutes is now being fully tested in several Institutions in the United States. I would recommend a continuance of the course of instruction by signs, until it can be clearly shown that there is a better method. In our Institu-

tion we are not now in a condition to make the experiment of adopting a new system, which is not recommended by the oldest and most experienced teachers of deaf-mutes in this country.

In our deaf-mute department the trades of Shoe-Making, Cabinet-Making and general wood-work, and Printing have been taught, and our blind pupils have been instructed in broom-making. Arrangements have been made to instruct the blind in cane-seating chairs. As will be seen from the Auditor's report, these trades have not been so remunerative as in former years. Several reasons may be assigned for this. The shoe shop was established in December 1868, and as all the pupils working there had no previous instruction, very little work of a profitable nature was done during the remainder of the session. All the shoes used by the pupils and inmates of the Institution were made, and all necessary repairs done by the pupils. Some of them have made very rapid progress in learning the trade, and we hope next year to make a more favorable report.

In the Cabinet and Wood shop most of the time has been devoted to making necessary repairs to the furniture and buildings. Some new furniture has been made and a new wagon was built. Very little work has been done outside of the Institution.

In the printing office we published the "American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb," and the "Deaf Mute Casket;" besides executing some printing in raised letters for the blind. We have made no effort to get work from without in this department.

In the broom shop, owing to the high price of materials, comparatively little work has been done. I have tried in vain to interest our farmers in the culture of broom corn, as it always meets with a ready sale. We have usually purchased our supplies in Baltimore. It is brought there mostly from Chicago, Ill. I would recommend that we pur-

chase a supply in Chicago for use during the coming session.

I am still firmly convinced that we do not pay sufficient attention and devote sufficient money to the mechanical instruction of our pupils, and I would earnestly recommend that steps be taken to increase the efficiency of this department and thus enable our pupils, when their education is completed to go out into the world with a good trade as a means of livelihood.

Our female pupils have been employed as heretofore in sewing, knitting, and such other work as is suited to them. They have, under the care of the proper officers, made all the necessary clothing for the pupils, besides making sheets, comforts, quilts, towels, &c; and in addition to this have done a great deal of house work.

I regret to state that during the past session we had more sickness than usual in our Institution. A number of the pupils returned to school with ague and fever. Early in January a little blind boy entered the Institution from Wilmington. In a few days he broke out with measles which soon became an epidemic among our pupils. There were in all; about fifty cases. After the measles disappeared, nineteen of our pupils were attacked with Pneumonia, which often follows measles. Most of these cases yielded readily to medical treatment. There were two deaths from Pneumonia involving both lungs. Both of these were pupils who had entered this session. Susan Lee, a deaf-mute pupil from Catawba Co., died March 13th., 1869. She had two large goitres on her throat, and her mother, who was with her when she died, stated that she had been in feeble health before entering the Institution. Jacob Floyd, a blind boy from Chowan Co., died the 5th., of May. He was in infirm health when he entered the Institution, having a tendency to dropsy, and his constitution was not sufficiently strong to resist the disease. Both of the above pupils were just recovering from the measles when they were attacked with Pneumonia. I

feel it my duty to make special mention of the faithful and skillful-manner in which Dr. R. B. Ellis, Physician discharged his duties during the prevalence of these epidemics. He was ready at all times night or day, to minister to the wants of the sick, and was nobly aided by the officers in the domestic department.

It becomes my sad duty to mention a most distressing accident which resulted in the death, by drowning of Enoch Orrell, a blind young man from Davie Co., who had been connected with the Institution for about seven years. It occurred on the 27th., of March, 1869, and was the result of wilful disobedience. In the morning the Principal gave positive orders that no pupil should leave the premises during the day. Orrell applied to the Steward for permission to take a walk. He declined to give him permission, but in defiance of this in company with three other boys, one partially blind, he walked to a mill-pond three miles from the City. He commenced paddling about in a small boat which leaked badly and when about twenty yards from the shore it sank and Orrell was drowned before assistance could be rendered. His body was recovered that night and brought to the City. An inquest was held by Coroner Crawford and a verdict rendered exonerating the Principal and officers of the Institution from all blame. This sad occurrence is much to be regretted and is a solemn warning against the sin of disobedience.

It gives me pleasure to make special mention of the general good behavior of the pupils. There were fewer cases of discipline than usual.

To the officers and teachers of the Institution in the several departments I am under special obligations. They have performed their respective duties faithfully and have cheerfully rendered me all the assistance in their power in carrying out the rules and regulations of the Institution. I think the salaries of some are too small for the duties they perform, and would respectfully recommend this matter to your consideration.

North Carolina has taken the initiative, in the work of providing for the instruction of the colored deaf and dumb and blind. In my last special report I mentioned that we had secured from the American Missionary Association, a convenient and well arranged building for the use of our colored department. The building is situated in the South-western part of the City about half a mile distant from the main buildings of the Institution. After the necessary repairs and improvements to the building and premises had been completed, competent teachers were secured, and the exercises commenced the 7th., of January 1869. Before the close of the session twenty-eight pupils had entered. Rev. Fisk P. Brewer a member of the Board of Directors was appointed to assist me in the supervision of this department, and rendered me efficient aid in its organization. Upon his resignation in March 1869, Mr. James H. Harris, a member of the Board, was appointed to this position. Living near the building and feeling a deep interest in the success of this department, he has rendered me valuable assistance. He has paid special attention to the domestic wants of this department and to the conduct and deportment of the pupils out of school hours.

I feel it my duty to make special mention of the interest taken in this department by Rev. J. W. Hood. Knowing that many of the colored people were ignorant of the advantages offered their unfortunate offspring, he has taken special pains, in visiting different parts of the State, to seek out the colored deaf dumb and blind and bring them to the Institution. I hope he will continue in this good work.

For a detailed Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Institution, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor.

It will be seen from the Auditor's report that \$4700.64 has been expended for repairs and improvements. These repairs were indispensable owing to the condition of the buildings and the necessity for such changes as would provide for

the large increase in the number of pupils. Only such work has been done as was absolutely necessary.

There is yet much to be done if we provide properly for the health, comfort and safety of our pupils and the proper preservation of the buildings. And here permit me to call attention to our wants in this particular. We need a proper system of sewerage and drainage. What we have at present is wholly inadequate to the wants of the Institution. We need some means of protection against fire. We have a tank holding five hundred gallons of water in the top of the central building, and a cistern near the chapel, and two wells in the yard. But we have no engine, force pump or other means of forcing water to the different parts of the building in case of fire. We also need a number of buckets and ladders.

We need and I would earnestly recommend a uniform system of heating our buildings, instead of the dangerous and expensive method now in use of stoves, grates and fire-places. After a careful examination into this subject, made by Hon. S. S. Ashley, President of the Board and myself, I am convinced that we should introduce a low pressure steam-heating apparatus and warm the whole building from one fire. This should be done on the score of safety and economy.

It has been recently discovered that some of the chimney flues are defective, particularly in the old part of the building. This furnishes an additional reason for a change in our present system of heating the buildings.

We need some additional school furniture and apparatus. We are especially in need of a series of maps for the use of the pupils in our blind department. In order to supply these needs, it will be necessary to ask a special appropriation from the Legislature.

The Constitution directs that the Legislature shall provide for the care of all the deaf-mutes and the blind within the limits of the State. Our buildings are at present crowded, and if we accommodate all who have applied for admis-

sion we will be compelled to rent rooms in buildings adjacent to the Institution. There are at least a hundred deaf-mutes and blind persons in the State, in addition to those already in the Institution who ought to be enjoying the benefits of an education. Some steps must be taken to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. I would again urge the recommendation contained in my last report that "a suitable location be secured adjacent to the City, to contain at least fifty acres, with the view of erecting suitable buildings for the use of the deaf and dumb, and that when this is accomplished, the present buildings shall be appropriated to the use of the blind." Until this is done it will be necessary for you to take some steps for the temporary accommodation of the increased number of pupils now applying for admission.

It affords me pleasure to speak of the warm interest which the members of the General Assembly have manifested in our Institution. An ample appropriation was made for its support during the fiscal year ending July 1st., 1869. In addition to this many of the members have taken special pains to search out and send to the Institution the deaf and dumb and the blind in their respective counties.

I am under obligations to Dr. Eugene Grissom Sup't., of the Insane Asylum for vegetables furnished at different times. I hope some provision will be made to secure a sufficient amount of land for garden purposes before the next season.

I am also under obligations to the publishers of a number of Magazines and Newspapers for sending them to our Institution in exchange for the "Deaf Mute Casket."

Since my connection with the Institution I have always found the Executive officers of the State willing to co-operate with me in all measures tending to advance the interests of the Institution. I am under obligations to Gov. Holden for the personal interest he has manifested in its success and prosperity.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return you my thanks

for the great interest you have ever manifested in the welfare and improvement of the unfortunate children entrusted to your charge, and for the confidence and sympathy extended in the discharge of the responsible duties which have devolved upon me.

Our prospects for the future were never more bright, provided means can be obtained to carry out the benevolent design for which our Institution was founded. With the hope that a kind Providence may continue to bless our efforts to furnish a good education to all the deaf and dumb and the blind within the limits of the State, this report is

Respectfully Submitted.

W. J. PALMER, *Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT,

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869.

Dr.				
To cash in hands of S. H. Young, Treasurer, July 1st, 1868,	\$ 3,237	07		
To cash received from Public Treasurer, " " " " Special Appropriation,	2,000	00		
To cash received from Mechanical Departments,	218	28		
	947	88		
			\$ 6,403	23
Cr.				
By cash paid out as per vouchers,			6,063	56
By cash paid to Fisk P. Brewer, Treas.,			\$ 339	67
Dr.				
F. P. Brewer, Treas'r, To cash received from S. H. Young, Treasurer,,	\$ 339	67		
To cash received from Public Treasurer, " " " " from John Armstrong for Book-Bindery,	11,500	00		
To cash received from Pay Pupils,	1,500	00		
" " " " Mechanical Dep'ts,	505	00		
" " " " Miscellaneous Sources,	167	13		
	153	94		
			\$14,165	74
Cr.				
By cash paid out as per vouchers,			14,115	26
By cash paid to John Nichols, Treasurer,			\$ 50	48
Dr.				
John Nichols, To cash received from F. P. Brewer, Treasurer,	\$ 50	48		
To cash received from Public Treasurer, " " " " Pay Pupils,	21,500	00		
" " " " Mechanical Dep'ts,	75	00		
" " " " Int. on Kelly Fund,	968	55		
" " " " Miscellaneous Sources,	120	00		
	121	90		
			\$22,835	93
Cr.				
By cash paid out as per vouchers,	\$21,867	91		
By balance on hand, July 1st, 1869,	968	02		
			22,835	93

AUDITOR'S REPORT,

A statement showing in detail the Expenditures of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869.

Sundries Provisions,.....	\$	204	71
Flour,.....		2,434	55
Milk,.....		75	20
Meal,.....		423	26
Sugar,.....		1,151	56
Coffee,		281	87
Tea,.....		74	25
Molasses,		208	61
Butter,		999	76
Provender,.....		412	97
Eggs,		249	22
Bacon,		3,131	44
Beef,		1,363	36
Fresh Meat and fish,.....		363	71
Lard,.....		667	28
Fowls,.....		252	84
Salt,		14	60
Groceries, assorted,.....		58	05
Washing and Soap,.....		187	70
Coal,.....		429	50
Wood,.....		1,373	95
Lights and Gas,.....		528	00
Salaries,.....		8,931	00
Wages and Labor,.....		134	15
House Rent,.....		217	75
Furniture and Bedding,		2,095	74
Clothing for Pupils,.....		1,380	99
Medical Attendance,.....		396	00
Medicine,.....		110	28
Printing Office,		475	25
Broom Shop,.....		624	97
Book Bindery,		652	10
Shoe Shop,		2,419	09
Wood Shop,.....		522	65
Freight and Drayage,.....		691	83
Travelling Expenses,.....		301	73
Crockery and Table-Ware,.....		238	07
Rice,.....		71	19
Cheese,.....		76	05
Servants Hire,		1,225	00
Vegetables and Fruits,.....		899	69
Repairs and Improvements,.....		4,700	64
Books, Stationary and Postage,.....		440	30
Miscellaneous,		555	87
		\$42,046	73

SHOE SHOP REPORT,

*Showing Operations of the Shoe Shop, from December 1st.
1868, to July 1st, 1869.*

To amount of materials, &c., on hand,	\$1,050 00		
“ “ cash received for work,.....	397 95		
“ “ work done for Institution,..	633 70		
“ “ due for work done,.....	376 65		
			\$2,458 30
By amount of expenditures for materi-			
als, labor, &c.,.....			2,408 69
Balance in favor of Shoe Shop.....			\$ 49 61

WOOD SHOP REPORT,

*Showing Operations of Wood Shop, from January 1st, 1869
to July 1st, 1869.*

To amount work done for Institution, ..	\$764	95	
“ “ due for work done,	40	65	
“ “ cash received for work done,	6	00	
			\$811.60
By amount of expenditures for labor, &c.,			522.65
Balance in favor of Wood Shop,			\$288.95

BROOM SHOP REPORT,

*Showing Operations of Broom Shop, from March 1st, 1869,
to July 1st, 1869.*

To amount cash received for Brooms,	\$ 52 65		
“ “ due for Brooms,	134 95		
“ “ Brooms furnished Institution,	29 15		
“ “ Brooms on hand,	79 00		
“ “ Materials on hand,	57 40		
“ “ Brush not used up,	78 00		
“ “ for Book-Binding done by foreman for Institution,	61 50		
		\$492 65	
By amount of materials on hand, March 1st, 1869,	\$100 00		
By amount of expenditures for labor, materials, &c.,	361 40		
		461 40	
Balance in favor of Broom Shop,		\$ 31 25	

PRINTING OFFICE REPORT,

*Showing Operations of Printing Office, from July 1st, 1868,
to July 1st, 1869.*

To cash received for work done,	\$503	
Expenditures for labor, materials, &c.,	\$475	25
Balance in favor of Printing Office,	\$ 27	75

In addition, to above work a "Primary Reader" and "Scott's Lady of the Lake" has been printed in raised letters for the Blind. The "Deaf-Mute Casket," a monthly paper, has also been published.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

DEAF AND DUMB.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Allen, Mary	East Bend,	Yadkin.
Allen, Manuel	"	"
Allen, Amanda	"	"
Allen, Lisany	"	"
Andrews, Albert J.	Raleigh,	Wake.
Banner, Richard Wade	Mt. Airy,	Surry.
Benton, Mary S.	Monroe,	Union.
Bunker, Louisa Emeline	Mt. Airy,	Surry.
Bunker, Jesse Lafayette	"	"
Carlile, John William	Ringwood,	Halifax.
Carlile, Elizabeth Alice	"	"
Carter, Jonas	Kinston,	Lenoir.
Carter, Mary	"	"
Carter, Nancy	"	"
Cherry, Albert	Dallas,	Gaston.
Clark, William S.	Oak Ridge,	Guilford.
Clements, Rowena F.	Morrisville,	Wake.
Clontz, Mary Adelaide	French Broad.	Buncombe.
Clontz, George F.	"	"
Clontz, John W.	"	"
Crisp, Sarah E.	Greenville,	Pitt.
DeLoatch, Caroline	Jackson,	Northampton.
Flow, Margaret Jane	Mint Hill,	Mecklenburg.
Flow, William Wilson	"	"
Flow, David	"	"

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Fraleay, Erastus David	Bush Hill,	Davidson.
Gardner, Uriah L.	Friendship,	Guilford.
Gibson, Gideon E.	Cool Spring,	Iredell.
Hamel, Francis D.	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.
Hardison, Charlotte A.	E. Washington,	Beaufort.
Hardison, Florence E.	"	"
Harward, George B.	Raleigh,	Wake.
Haynes, Zachariah W.	Hamptonville,	Yadkin.
Hays, Elizabeth J.	Houstonville,	Iredell.
Hays, James M.	"	"
Holt, James Q.	Summierville.	Harnett.
Honeycutt, Sarah J.	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.
Isley, Emily Elizabeth	Gibsonville,	Guilford.
Jamison, Jasper A.	Marion,	McDowell.
Johnson, Ellen C.	Harrell's Store,	Duplin.
Jones, Nancy	Haw Branch,	Onslow.
Kenneday, Solomon F.	High Point,	Davidson.
Knotts, John N.	Lilesville,	Anson.
Lane, James C.	Belvidere,	Perquimans.
Lassiter, Fannie G.	Sunbury,	Gates.
Lee, Susan	Catawba Station,	Catawba.
Lee, Rufus	" "	"
Lee, Albert	" "	"
Mallett, Joseph M.	New Berne,	Beaufort.
Mitchell, John W.	Chapel Hill,	Chatham.
Moore, Sarah A.	Morganton,	Burke.
Moore, Henry A.	Greensboro',	Greene, Ga.
Neel, Nancy C.	Newton Grove,	Johnston.
Osborne, William E.	Centre,	Guilford.
Parrish, Laura Ann.	Leachburg,	Johnson.
Partin, George Badger	Chapel Hill,	Chatham.
Powell, Mary Jane	Lenoir,	Caldwell.
Prigge, George W. T.	Wilmington,	New Hanover.
Pruett, Gold Griffin	Shelby,	Cleveland.
Rozzell, Lawson P.	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Ruscoe, Jennie	Wadesboro',	Anson.
Sanders, Frankey L.	Albemarle,	Stanly.
Setzer, James H.	Catawba Station,	Iredell.
Severs, Christopher	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.
Shore, William A.	Old Town,	Forsythe.
Sloop, Sarah Jane	China Grove,	Rowan.
Sloop, Laura Crawford	"	"
Snipes, Ann Eliza	Snipes' Store,	Chatham.
Stephenson, Dennis J.	Leachburg,	Johnson.
Sumerlin, Sarah W.	Newton Grove,	Wayne.
Sumerlin, Needham B.	" "	"
Sumerlin, David M.	" "	"
Tinnin, John I.	Cedar Grove,	Orange.
Vaughan, Lewis W.	Murfreesboro',	Hertford.
Warren, Campbell	Blackman's Mills,	Sampson.
Warren, Ashley	" "	"
Webb, Delila Jane	Mooreboro',	Cleveland.
Weir, William Tracy	White Plains,	Cleveland.
Weir, Columbus J.	" "	"
Wilkins, Walter W.	Cerro Gordo,	Columbus.
Williams, Thomas A.	Warrenton,	Warren.
Williams, Walter	"	"
Williams, Willie	"	"
Williamson, Elias A.	Cerro Gordo,	Columbus.
Wilson, William	Bush Hill,	Davidson.
Younts, Louisa J.	Trinity College,	Randolph.

 BLIND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Allison, Rebecca E.	Pleasant Retreat,	McDowell.
Bridgers, Elizabeth V.	Brookville,	Granville.
Bronley, Margaret A.	Concord,	Cabarrus.
Chaplain, Matthias L.	Beaufort,	Carteret.
Costner, Jonas M.	Brevard Station,	Gaston.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
DeLoatch, Elizabeth T.	Jackson,	Northampton.
Dettmering, Theresa C.	Greensboro',	Guilford.
Floyd, Jacob	Edenton,	Chowan.
Floyd, Francis E.	"	"
Francis, Daniel	Weldon,	Halifax.
Gaither, Emily E. I.	Houstonville,	Iredell.
Gay, James W.	Franklinton,	Franklin.
Gorham, Thomas A.	Greenville,	Pitt.
Hall, Elizabeth	Blockersville,	Sampson.
Hand, Daniel P. N.	Madison,	Rockingham.
Hartie, George W.	Raleigh,	Wake.
Heffner, Sidney D.	Lenoir,	Caldwell.
Heffner, Mary Ann	"	"
Honeycutt, Annie E.	Clinton,	Sampson.
Jackson, Emma	Elizabeth City,	Pasquotank.
Massey, Jackson M.	Pleasant Ridge,	Gaston.
McCurry, Alney	Marion,	McDowell.
McCurry, Thomas W.	"	"
McCurry, Harriet	"	"
McLean, Flora C.	Summerville,	Harnett.
Orrell, Enoch	Fulton,	Davie.
Owens, Mary	Saratoga,	Wilson.
Owens, Bettie	"	"
Page, Alfred M.	Morrisville,	Wake.
Pegram, Isabella	Castalia,	Nash.
Pegram, Zilphia Ann	"	"
Porter, Charles W.	Brinkleyville,	Halifax.
Sealy, Charles H.	Wilmington,	New Hanover.
Shank, Mary Ann	Concord,	Cabarrus.
Sherrill, Alice Duella	Sherrill's Ford,	Catawba.
Taylor, Mary J.	Murfreesboro',	Northampton.
Ware, Silas	Purley,	Caswell.
Willburn, Cornelius W.	Hyco, Va.,	Person.
Wooding, Robert S.	Milton,	Caswell.
Young, Rebecca Jane	Carey,	Wake.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

DEAF AND DUMB.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Beasley, James	Wilmington,	New Hanover
Beckwith, Ake	Smithfield,	Johnston.
Bullock, Isabella	Oxford,	Granville.
Byers, Amanda	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg
Byers, Anna	"	"
Caldwell, Wesley	Greensboro',	Guilford.
Frater, Benjamin	New Berne,	Craven.
Gay, Catharine	Jackson,	Northampton
Garrett, Julius	Greensboro',	Guilford.
Green, Henry	New Berne,	Craven.
Hill, Zachariah	Rich Square,	Northampton
Jeffreys, Sidney	Raleigh,	Wake.
Lassiter, William	Rich Square,	Northampton
Martin, Malinda	Raleigh,	Wake.
Monroe, Mahala	Newport,	Carteret.
Seymour, Daniel	Halifax C. H.,	Halifax.
Thomas, Lucy	Raleigh,	Wake.
Weaver, Amanda	Murfreesboro',	Hertford.
Wiggins, Thomas	Raleigh,	Wake.
Williams, Anna	Halifax,	Halifax.
Williams, Edward	Eagle Rock,	Wake.

BLIND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Cox, Edward	Goldsboro',	Wayne.
Cox, Jane	"	"
Miller, Caroline	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.
Pearsall, Eli	Magnolia,	Duplin.
Perkins, Elizabeth	Edenton,	Chowan.
Thompson, Lucy A.	Greensboro',	Guilford.
Washington, Virginia	Wilmington,	New Hanover

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MOLLIE H. TAYLOR.

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MRS. A. E. SLATER.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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| D. R. TILLINGHAST,

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| MRS. EMILY C. NICHOLS,
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MRS. E. A. GORMAN, Matron,

MRS. V. C. AYER, Assistant Matron.

MRS. M. HARRISON, Matron of Colored Department.

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THOS. B. BERRY, Foreman of Printing Office.

JOSEPH WATSON, Foreman of Shoe Shop.

HENRY GORMAN, Foreman of Cabinet Shop.

DAVID C. DUDLEY, Foreman of Broom Shop.

